BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1842. No. 8632

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,
A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.

PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.
Courier Office, 10th May, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER
which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 10th May 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 10th May, 1842.

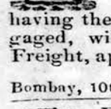
FOR LONDON.—The fine Teak built Ship *Lady Kennaway* of 584 Tons register, J. L. SPENCE, Commander, has splendid accommodations, carries a Surgeon and will sail for the above Port about the 10th Inst. For Freight or passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 10th May, 1842.

FOR LONDON.--The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. TREHERNE, H. C S. Commander, will have early despatch, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO,
Nesbit Lane, 10th May, 1842.

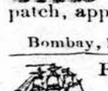
FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom* of 1267 Tons, H. L. ESHELBY, Commander, will sail about the 12th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Rampart Row, 10th May 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 10th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig *Jane Anderson*, 300 tons, J. SCOTT, Commander, on her first voyage having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
CAMPBELL, MILNER AND Co.
Bombay, 10th May 1842.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Robert Benn*, A RITCHIE, Commander, will have quick dispatch, apply to
EGLINTON MACLEAN & CO.
Bombay, 10th May 1842.



FOR CHINA.—The Ship "*Edinburgh*" 1414 Tons, J. PATERSON, H. C. S. Commander, to be dispatched on 25th May, for freight of opium or passage, apply to the Commander or
EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.
Bombay, 10th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The Fast sailing Ship A. I. *Bucephalus*, A. SMALL, Commander, to sail early this month. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, apply to
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.
Bombay, 10th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The A. I. Ship *England*, H. TIZARD, Commander, to sail early this month. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, has excellent accommodations, apply to
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.
Bombay, 10th May, 1842.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administratiou of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Mulik Hayat bin Mulik Wajeer*, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Mulik Ameer bin Mulik Moostafa*, first Cousin once removed of the said deceased; All persons concerned theerin are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of May 1842.

CHARLES H. BAINBRIDGE,
for J. P. LARKINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

اشتهار

امرور عرض گرده است درسوپریم کورت
منیجي براي گرفتن اختیار وکالت تمام
ملک املاک مسلمان مرحوم ملک حیات
بن ملک وزیر باشنده منیجي داده خواهد شد
بما بهرا درزاده اودري بنام ملک امیر بن
ملک مصطفي هر دو باشندگان ایشان را
معلوم گردد ۹ ماه مي ۱۸۴۲
دست خط چارلس بیچ ازطرف جے پي
لارکنس وکیل عرض کننده

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Estate and Effects of *Chowacaren Muckee*, late of Tellicherry Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, limited for the purpose of collecting his effects and debts within Bombay, may be granted to *Chowacara Kelatee Coonjee Amod*, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay; All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2d day of May 1842.

ACTON S. AYRTON,
Proctor.

મરનાર·ચોવાકરેન·મકી·શ્રી· તાલચરીનો
મુકામનાં·રેહેવાશી·હતો·તેની·શરવે·મા
મીલકતનું·અખતીયારનામું·બેવા·શારૂ·શ્રી·
મુમબજની·જુદીકેટરની·ખુપરીમ·કોરટમો
ચવાકારા·કેલોતી·કુનજી·અમાદ·શ્રી·મુમબ
જનો·મુકામનાં·તેને·અરજ·કીધીછે·જે·મ
રને·મબે·અંહા·શ્રુધીકે·તેની·મીલકત·મુ
મબજની·હદ·તુલીકમાં·હોએ·તે·શરવે·વ
શુલ·કરે·તથા·દેવુ·આપે·તાંહા·શ્રુધી—એ·
વારાતે·શરવે·લોકો·જે·કોઇ·હોના·બાળવારત
હોએ·તેનાંસીને·અહેર·થાએ—તારીખ ૨ જી
મે ૧૮૪૨

આકટન·એશ—એટરીટન—વકીલ

اشتہار

مرحوم مسلمان چوکارن مکي باشندہ
تالچیري اوسکي تمام مال ملکت کا اختیار
لیتے کومنیجي کي سوپریم کورت میں باشندہ منیجي
مسلمان چوا کا را کہلوت کنجي احمد نے
عرض کیا هي کہ مجھے دیتا جو کہ ملک منیجي کي
حد میں هي اسکو حصول کرنا اور قرض ادا کرنا
اسیا بات میں جو کوي علاقہ رکھتا هوگا
اسکو ظاهر هووے

۲ ماہ مي ۱۸۴۲

آکٹن یس ارتن وکیل

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Situation of Master in the Boy's Central School, Byculiah, being vacant, Candidates are requested to make application to the Revd. G. PIGOTT, *Secretary*, or the Revd. W. K. FLETCHER, Chaplain to the above Institution, on or before the 14th Instant, when the election will take place.—Testimonials of attainments, Religious and Moral character and conduct, will be required.

GEORGE PIGOTT,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th May, 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will expose for Public Sale the undermentioned goods on Wednesday next the 11th instant viz. An invoice of Glass ware consisting of Wine, Claret, Champaign, Liqueur, Wine and Water Glasses, &c.

An Invoice of Superior Paris Perfumery, consisting of Hair Oil, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Milk of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar, a variety of Essences, &c. &c.

An Invoice of fresh imported Sauces, from the celebrated House of Lazenby and Son, of superior quality, consisting of Anchovy, Reading, Harvey and Tomata Sauces, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Capers, &c. &c.

Also Turkey Red Twill, Choondries, Handkerchiefs, &c. and an Invoice of Chubb's Locks and Deed boxes. 2 Cases of Gentlemen's Hats, a case of Plate Glasses of sizes, an Invoice of new Books consisting of Aikin's Letters, Thompson's Bible, London Saturday Journal 4 vols., Floral Cabinet and Magazine of Botany, Froissart's Chronicles, Cary's, Pope's and Cowper's Poems, Marmion, Paley's Works, Ladies Flower Garden, Egypt Illustrated, Nicholas Nickleby, Arabian Nights, Residence in Greece, Turkey, &c.

At 1 P. M. a Ladies Handsome Light Grey Saddle Horse 14. 1. high, about 6 years old sound and quiet, sold on account of the Owner having no further use for him. A Bay Arab 14. 2. 6 years old, fresh broken for a Buggy, a powerful animal.

A half bred Arab Saddle Horse. and undersized Stud Horse, and a Deccan Galloway.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have received the following for Sale on Commission quite new.

A Staff Officer's Cocked Hat and Plume.
A Foraging Cap.
2 Pairs of Epaulettes and Scales.
A Hussar Saddle and Bridle complete by Peat.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 21st May, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at his Residence Claremont House Mazagon, a small portion of the modern and valuable Household Furniture of E. E. ELLIOTT Esq. C. S. the same comprises Blackwood Furniture made by the late Mr. FERRAR consisting of the best damask Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, and variety of Tables; Elegant China, and Alabaster Vases, Rich frosted and other Chandeliers, Wallshades with pans and drops, neat Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea services, Glass Ware, and Rich plated Dish covers made by Hamlet, a choice assortment of Shells, &c. &c.

ALSO if not previously disposed off, a Grand Piano by R. K. KOLLMAN. An open Carriage and a Brougham, built by Hall, Long Acre, a pair of Horses, a particularly neat carriage for children. A Nutmeg Grey High Caste Arab Horse 5 years old, about 14-1 High. Likewise a small quantity of Port, Claret and Champaign, and Sherry just received per *Orator* from HARVEY TUCKETT AND Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Wednesday the 18th Instant until the day of sale.

N. B. The day of sale has been altered to the 21st, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail on the day before advertised.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Monday 16th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate I in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Augiary.

On Monday 23d instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Tuesday 31st instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunuman Street without the Fort.

On Saturday 4th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 11th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms.—A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re sale.

Bombay, 10th May 1842.

SIMPSON'S SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission at their Rooms, a fresh imported Invoice from the above well known maker, comprising Stanhope Harness, Ladies, Gentlemen's and Sommerset Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Sircinglea, Girths, Patent Saddle cloths, Hunting Caps, Chamois skins, Patent Leather, Sponges, Curry combs and Brushes, Gig whips, Riding whips, &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, two Superior Sets of Dehli Paintings, also Mander's Celebrated Jet as well as some Superior Body and Carriage Varnish, Gold Size, &c.

MILLINERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have exposed for Sale on Commission, a fresh imported Invoice of London Millinery, consisting of rich figured Silks, of a variety of colors, Printed De Lanes, Lamas, Muslins of fast colors, Gentlemen's Satin Stocks and Cravats, Ladies' Aprons, Polish Silk Handkerchiefs, Crape Scarfs, rich figured Gauze Veils, Lace Capes, Net Scarfs, Lace Collars, Muslin ditto, Pelerines, Cuffs, Baby's Bodies, &c. &c.

BONNETS.

Likewise the following choice Assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, viz. Satin, Victoria Rice, Rice Patent, Chip and Moss, Plaided Fancy, Geneva Chip, Plaided and Chinelle, &c. &c.

These are just imported, and of the latest fashions.

Messrs. R. F. and Co. beg to call the attention of the Ladies of this Presidency to the above as being Articles of superior quality, and now priced 25 per cent below original cost.

LADIES' DRESSES.

A VARIETY of choice pattern Muslin Dresses, particularly neat, warranted fast colors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A finely situated Pucka built Bungalow at Khandalla.

For particulars apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

JUST imported per Ship *Barossa*, from Van Diemau's Land.

40 Merino Ewes, mostly in Lamb, Rs. 25 each.
2 Saxony Rams, Rs 50 each.

The above Stock are of the purest breed, and have fleeces of the finest quality, suited for rearing stock for wool growing.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
Hhds	„	350
Quarter Casks	„	170
Quart Bottles	„	18 to 24 ₱ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	620
Hhds	„	320
Quarter Cask		160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24 per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart „ 20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne „ 45 per do.
Brandy in Quart „ 12 per do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th May, 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 100 and 150.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality.	Rs.	45 per doz.
Claret "Latour" from Dunkin	„	20 „
Do. "St. Estephe" .. do	„	18 „
Do. "Medoc" do	„	15 „
Brandy, pale Straw colour do	„	16 „

FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 10th May, 1842.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned:

Claret "Clossmann's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine	at Rs.	20 per doz.
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses	at 18 at 24	„
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from	at 18 at 26	„
Brown Stout ex "Bombay"	at Rs.	7 per doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived	at „	8 „
Graham's Geneva,	at „	15 „
Hock and Mosselle of choice quality.	at 37	„

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also, from individuals resident in the interior.

FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 10th May, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts		Rs. 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at	26 Rs.	per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port	24 „	„
2d Growth Claret	25 „	„

Bombay, 10th May, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts		Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry	at 22	Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine	22	„

FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 10th May, 1842.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co's Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.
Nesbit Lane, 10th May 1842.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of the following Wines, selected by Captain Barozer, and just imported ex *Josephine*.

Champaign—Grand Mousseux	at Rs.	30	per doz.
Claret—Chateau Leoville, St. Julien Medoc from F. Marin Darrigrand	„	20	„
Do. Chateau Lafitte from do	„	20	„
Do. Leoville from Dupuy and Co.	„	18	„

THOMAS JEFFERIES.
Forbes Street, 10th May 1842.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT Second hand London built Buggy with or without harness, and a Chesnut Arab Horse height 14. 3. quiet and fast in Single or Double harness. Also a Grey Arab Saddle. May be seen at half an hour's notice on application to *Framjee Nesserwanjee*, No. 11 Forbes street.

10th May 1842.

FOUND.

A BANK Note of one hundred Rupees at the road near Col. WALLIS's statue by a Parsee. The same will be delivered to the real owner on specifying the number, if demanded within two months, from this date, otherwise they will not be entitled thereof, and paying the charges for advertisement, a handsome reward is expected. Apply to the PRINTER of the *Courier Office*.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1	Prize	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500
1	Ditto	20	....do.....do.....	2200
1	Ditto	10	....do.....do.....	1100
1	Ditto	5	....do.....do.....	550
35	Ditto of one each	15	...do.....do.....	1750
35	Do. of ½ ditto	15	....do .....do.....	1750
60	Do. of ¼ ditto	15	..do.....do	1750
160	Do. of 1-8th do.	20	....do .....do.....	2200
1328	Do. of 1-16th do.	83	....do.....do.....	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tavooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the 1st Class of this Lottery shall take place at Tulloh and Co.'s Sale Room, on Saturday the 21st May 1842 at 1 P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is requested. A few Tickets of this Lottery may be had on application to JEEJEEBHOY BYRANJEE at the *Bombay Courier Office* till 6th May.

LAWRENCE AND CO'S
NINTH LOTTERY.

On 170 Tickets of Calcutta 2d Lottery of 1842 and 30 Reserved Tickets for the 10th and last day's drawing of the above Lottery, 2377 Chances at Rs. 12 per chance—Half, 6 Rupees.

FIRST CLASS ALL PRIZES.

1	Prize of		50	Tickets.
1	ditto of		20	„
1	ditto of		10	„
2	ditto of 5 Tickets each		10	„
5	ditto of 2	„ „	10	„
20	ditto of ½	„ „	10	„
40	ditto of ¼	„ „	10	„
400	ditto of ⅛	„ „	50	„
470	Prizes.		170	Tickets.

TENTH LOTTERY 2D CLASS RESERVED TICKETS.

1	Prize of		6	Res. Tickets.
1	ditto of		3	„ „
1	ditto of		1	„ „
4	ditto of ½ Ticket each		2	„ „
8	ditto of ¼	„ „	2	„ „
16	ditto of ⅛	„ „	2	„ „
32	ditto of 1/16	„ „	2	„ „
384	ditto of 1/32	„ „	12	„ „
917	Prizes.		30	Res. Tickets
1460	Blanks.			

There will be 2 drawings of this Lottery; 2377 Chances will be thrown into the wheel on the 1st day's drawing and 470 chances shall be drawn out of it to correspond with the drawal of 470 Prizes of "1st Class," and the remaining 1907 chances will be drawn to the Prizes and Blanks of "10th Lottery 2d Class Reserved Tickets."

All undrawn Tickets should be renewed into our '10th Lottery 2d Class' within 1 month and 15 days after the 1st drawing; full shares by paying 10 Rs., half by 5 Rs. Subscribers will be duly advised by us—in failure of which all unrenewed Tickets shall revert to us.

Result will be published in this paper. Prizes will be ready for delivery in Government Tickets or in Cash, 3 days after each drawing.

Application for Chances may be made at our Lottery Office, No. 7, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

LAWRENCE AND CO.
Projectors.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 5th May 1842.

No. 344. The following order by Brigadier R. Eagland K. H., Commg. the Scinde Field Force, dated 23d March last is confirmed.

Major Apthorp, K. I. C. 20th Regt. N. I., will command the Light Companies of the following Corps to which others will be added hereafter.

H. M. 41st Regiment.
6th Regiment N. I.
20th Regiment N. I.
25th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Macleod 20th Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Light Companies.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1842.

No. 345. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieut, Col. Payne dated the 4th inst appointing Captain Dickson to conduct the duties of Acting Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. J. L. Jameson to act as Quarter Master to the 3rd Regt. N. I. during the absence of Ensign Barra on sick certificate.

No. 346. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major Hancock dated the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieut. Barrow to act as Adjutant to the detachments of the 19th Regt. N. I. stationed at Tannah and Chimbor during their separation from Head Quarter of the Regiment consisting of 453 Rank and File.

No. 347. The following appointment is made.

Sappers and Miners.

Serjeant Major George Miller, to be Sub-Conductor, vice Dunn deceased, date of appointment 22nd April 1842.

No. 348. The following promotions are made.

6th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. B. G. Blenkins to be Captain, and Ensign J. Field to be Lieut. in succession to Thatcher invalided, date of rank 26th April 1842.

20th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. R. Keily to be Captain and Ensign E. Campbell to be Lieut. in succession to Baldwin invalided, date of rank 23rd April 1842.

25th Regt. N. I.

Captain H. C. Teasdale to be Major, Lieut. T. W. Follett to be Captain and Ensign A. J. Thomson to be Lieut. in succession to McMahon retired, date of rank 1st May 1842.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their names and posted to Regiments as follows.

Cavalry.

Christopher Buckle to rank as Cornet in the Regiment 2d Feb. 1842, in the Army 2d Feb. 1842, appointed to the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, vice Mackenzie promoted.

Infantry.

Thomas Darling Ker, to rank as Ensign in the Regiment 26th April 1842, in the Army 30th Jan. 1842, appointed to the 6th Regt. N. I. vice Field promoted.

George McBain Barnes, to rank as Ensign in the Regiment 26th April 1842, in the Army 30th Jan. 1842, appointed to the 20th Regt. N. I. vice Campbell promoted.

Henry Grice, to rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 1st May 1842, in the Army 1st Feb. 1842, appointed to the 25th Regt. N. I. vice Thomson promoted.

No. 349. The rank of the undermentioned Assist. Surgeons appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors having been received, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, viz.

Medical Establishment.

1	Thomas John Young	1st February 1842.
2	James Vaughan	2d „ „
3	Mark Style	25th „ „

No. 350. By a resolution passed in the Territorial Department, Lieut. J. C. Forbes, of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I. who has returned from sick certificate at the Neilgherries has been directed to resume his appointment of Asst. to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

No. 351. With reference to G. O. No. 139 of 1842, Mr. W. E. McPherson, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry from the 7th February last, the date in which he reported himself at the Adjutant General's Office.

No. 352. The following order by Major General Farquharson Commg. in Lower Scinde is confirmed.

Camp Kurrachee, 2d April 1842.

No. 353. It having been found advisable, on account of Cholera in the right wing, to keep the wings separate, the appointments of Acting Adjutant, Acts

ing Quarter Master, and Pay Master, Medical Officer in Charge, Acting Serjeant Major, and Quarter Master Serjeant to the Left Wing H. M. 22nd Regt. as confirmed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief under date 3rd ultimo, have been consequently kept up from the landing of the Right Wing on the 20th ultimo, and will continue to be so, until the junction of the Wings, or further orders, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 354. Lieut. Bt. Capt. W. Shelley of the 20th Regt. M. N. I. is allowed leave of absence to visit Madras from the 28th April to the 8th Nov. next on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1842.

No. 355. By a resolution passed in the General Department under date 4th inst. 2d Hospital Assistant M. F. Viegas attached to the Civil Establishment at Poona has been transferred to the Military Department till further orders.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

6th May 1842.

1. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge of Private Burgoor Sing of the 6th Regt. N. I. with a Gratuity of 3 months pay.

2. Probationer Vincent Amor is appointed a 2nd Grade Apprentice to fill a vacancy, and attached to the 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

3. 1st Grade Apprentices John French and Joseph Roach, attached to the Hospital of the Left Wing of the 2nd Eur. Light Infantry at Colaba, until further orders.

7th May 1842.

1. Ensign J. R. Swinton at present attached to the 19th Regt. is removed to do duty with the 3rd Regt. N. I. and directed to join.

2. Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson, of the 23d Regt. N. L. I. being reported fit for duty is directed to join the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

9th May 1842.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 4 days subsistence money to a rejected recruit for the Marine Battalion N. I. to enable him to return to his native village.

2. Lieut. J. D. St. Clair of the 15th Regt. N. I, being reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his station.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension Gunner Matthew O'Brien of the 1st Troop Horse Brigade on one Shilling per diem agreeably to the Regulations with permission to reside and receive his stipend in Europe.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, May 7th, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The only feature of interest in the Market this week is greater firmness on the part of the Cotton dealers and a rise of 2 or 3 Rs per candy in the price of Surat, Broach, Jumbooseer, Oomrawuttee, and Dholera Cottons. There have been a good many sales at the following prices both for China and England.

Surat, Broach, and Jumbooseer.... Rs 94 at 95 per candy.
Oomrawutty ..... „ 85 at 86½ „ „
Dholera and Gogo..... „ 84 at 85 „ „

OPIUM.—Has declined and very little is doing. The following is the official statement of the Stock, &c. of the Drug as reported in the Govt. Gazette of the 5th Instant.

Balance of former year's Importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 3rd May 1842.		12,919
		14,919
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 3rd May.		8,472½
Remaining.....	Chests	6,447½

EUROPE GOODS.

It is every day more and more difficult to effect sales of English goods of almost every description.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—As before, but there is nothing ingoing.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Stationary, and we have no transactions to report.

FREIGHTS.

TO ENGLAND.—Are very scarce at £2. 15. per Ton, and lower rates would be accepted.

TO CHINA.—15 Rupees per Candy for Cotton to Macao. Very little Opium is being shipped, and rates are nominal.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10000	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	102	102-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	102	102-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	87	87-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs	82-8	83
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	107-8	108
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42	97-8	98
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	96-8	97
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	96	96-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	98-8	99
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 3 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-1	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-¼	2-
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	224	224-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ₹ 100	214	214-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-8	10-12
Native Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-4	103-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103	103-4
Bombay Bank Shares	123	123-8
Asia Bank Shares		2 at Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

May 6th. Major M. Stack, 3d Lt. Cavalry, from Alligaum.
Do. do. Lieut. W. D. Graham, Engineers, from Dharwar.
Do. do. Colonel Hughes C. B. Staff, from Nugger.
Do. 9th. Lieut. Simpson, Bheel Agent, from Do.

Departures.

May 4th. Assist. Chaplain F. C. Reynolds, Ecclesiastical Est. to Kirkee.
Do. 6th. Ensign J. R. Swinton, 3d Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Do. 7th. Major Lyons, Pay Mr. N. D. A. to Ahmedabad.
Do. do. Lieut. W. W. Taylor to Poonah.
Do. 9th. Ensign Winfield 2d E. Lt. I. to Do.
Do. do. Ensign J. W. Taylor, 5th Regt. Lt. I. to Do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

May 6th Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, Master, from Surat, 5th May 1842.

Passengers.—J. Smith Esq. and 100 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Harriet Scott, Philip Beymon, Master, from Liverpool 23d Dec. 1841.

Do. do. Barque Lord Goderich, William Mills, Master, from Batavia 28th Feb. 1842.

Do. 7th. Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master, from Greenock 4th Dec. 1841.

Do. 9th. Barque Cove, W. Smith, Master, from Aden 9th April 1842.

Passengers.—50 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Ritchie, Duncan Kerr, from Liverpool 12th January 1842.

Do. do. Ship Buckinghamshire, G. A. Grainger, Master, from London 11th January 1842.

Passengers.—Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Doctor Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. J. Stokes, Mr. S. Stokes, Mr. Dacee, Cadet, Mr. Shewell, Cadet, Mr. Webb, Cadet, Miss Sinclair, Mr. Green, I. N. Mrs. Culloden, Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. Jermenson, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Baldwin.

Departures.

May 6th. Arab Brig Gazel Ahmed bin Mahomed, Naiquedah, to Dutch.

Do. 8th. Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, W. S. Carnegy, Master, to China.

Do. do. Barque Tweed, R. N. Dixon, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—George Gray, and Suite, and 3 Servants.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	23d May
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	1st June
Lady KorsaWay	Frith & co.	London	early May
Diana	Forbes & co.	London	6th May
Lydia	Grey & co.	London	15th May
Samuel Boddington	Gisborne Menzies & co	London	30thMay
Mary	Frith & co.	London	
Elizabeth	Foster & co.	London	15thMay
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co.	Liverpool	
Reliance	Foster & co.	Liverpool	25thMay
Wardchipman	Frith & co.	Liverpool	
Mary Camsbell	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Crown	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	12thMay
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Argyleshire	Grey & co.	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Robert Bean	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co.	China	11thMay
Asiatic	Foster & co.	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.	China	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co.	China	
Arnada	Foster & co.	China	
England	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Forth		China	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.	China	
William Gillies	W. Vicar Burn & co	China	12thMay
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	China	
Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Larkins	Grey & co.	China	
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Pandora	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Isabella	Forbes & co.	China	9th May
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Sir H Compton	Agn M. Rahim	Macao	15thMay
Island Queen	Forbes & co.	Macao	
Simplicia (Portuguese)	Sir R. de Faria	Macao	15thMay
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co.		
Edmonstone			
Prince of Wales			
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co.		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co.		
Brenda (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Nantasket (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Volunia	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies		
Universe	W. & A Graham & co.		
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	W. Nicol & co.		
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co.		
Eliza Goddard			
Newyork Packet			
Marchioness Bute	Dirom Carter & co		
Syria	Remington & co		
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee		
Harriet Scott	W. Elsam & co.		
St. Lawrence			
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Borneo	Frith & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Kasrovie	Ramdass Herachund		
Cove	Forbes & co.		
Ritchie	Grey & co.		

H. M. S. Alligator.
H. C Steamers { Jalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Zenobia.

H. C.	Brig	Papiew	
„ „	„	Tender Cardiva	
„ „	„	Euphrates	
„ „	Sloop	Elphinstone	
„ „	„	Coote	
„ „	Schooner.	Malavia	
„ „	Cutter	Nurbuddah	
„ „	R Ship	Hastings	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

April 25th—English Barque Providence, S. Hicks, from the Mauritius 23d March.

☞ Champion and Fleetwood arrived off Calcutta on the 25th instant.

April 28th—English Barque Marquis of Bute, N. Lumont, from Greenock 11th Aug. Port Philip 17th Jan, and Batavia 17th Feb; English Barque Robin Grey, Pauillo, from Hull 17th Dec.; English Barque Britannia, W. Hardy, from London 26th Nov.; English Ship Mary of Mildon, A. Blessdale from Liverpool 1st Jan; English Brig Deemster, W. B. Scott, from the Mauritius 22d March; Arab Ship Mohussar, Nacoda, from Cochin 22d March and Alepee 11th April.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 26, Ship Alexander, Walter Ramsay, from Sydney 9th March.

Do. 28, Barque Catherine, A Brown, from Portsmouth 18th December, and Table Bay 10th March.

Do. 29 Barque Margaret Thompson, T. B. Thurtill, from London and Plymouth, 20th December.

Passengers for Calcutta.—mr. A. C. Marks.

For Madras.—mr. D. Towle; Steerage.—mr. Palmer, mrs. Palmer and 4 children, mr. Garvy, mrs Garvey, mrs. McCormack and child, and Mr. D. Maceappah.

DEPARTURES.

April 26, Barque Ranger, J. Proudfoot, to Covelong and Calcutta.

Do. 27, Ship David Malcolm, A. Malcolm, to Vizagapatam.

Do. 28, Barque Niagara, W. Champion, to Singapore and China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.

At Calcutta, on the 25th April, the lady of Fred. J. Morris, esq. civil service, of a son.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, on the 26th April, mr. John Weir, sheriff's officer of the Supreme Court, aged 42 years.

At Allipore, on the morning of Friday, the 22d April, Anna Maria, wife of mr. John Floyd, junior, aged 23 years, 11 months and 24 days.

At Debra Doon, on the morning of the 13th April, Sophia, the beloved wife of mr. George Terry, great trigonometrical survey of India.

At Allahabad, on the 18th April, Jane, the youngest child of Alexander Beattie, esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

On the Cherwaroy Hills, on the 20th instant, the lady of W. A. Neave Esq., C. S. of a Son.

On Monday, the 25th instant, the lady of Capt. Smith, of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

On the 25th instant, mrs. Blandford, the wife of Conductor Blandford, of the Non-Effective establishment, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 26th April, the lady of Cornet Houk, 7th L. C., of a Son.

At Royapooram, on the 29th instant, mrs. Lacey, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral on the 27th April 1842 by the Rev. F Spring, M. A., Charles George Theobald, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to Eliza, third Daughter of the late John Shaw, Registrar of the Supereme Court, Madras.

DEATH.

At Negapatam, on the 24th instant, Captain Gleadower O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance at Fort St. George, aged 62 years and 6 months.

CALENDAR,—*May 31 Days 1842.*

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	10		10 45	11 5	● 10 4 30 A
W.	11		11 26	11 44	
Th.	12		0 5	0 23	
F.	13		0 42	1 5	
S	14		1 28	1 49	
Sun.	15	Whit Sunday	2 12	2 34	
M.	16	Whit Monday.—Battle of Albuera, 1811.	3 1	3 30	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Having perused your paper of the 19th April 1842 and preceding numbers, containing a narrative of the proceedings of my recent 2nd Court Martial; and your reprint of certain scurrilous remarks by the *Bombay Gazette*; I feel that I would be unjustly to both yourself, myself, and the public at large, were I not to take some notice of the same. It is not my intention to enter into a discussion with the *Bombay Gazette* respecting the merits of facts. The public is the judge in such cases. But I cannot but think that before he proceeded to traduce me on *bare supposition* as his own article declares; he should have remembered that when fourteen men declare on oath that I am not guilty in respect to the charges preferred against me, I need care but little in reference to the vituperations of the *Bombay Gazette*. But it is necessary to inform you, and the public through you that, having perused the narrative "of my trial as printed in your journal, I cannot see that it has been mutilated at all, far less has it been mutilated to the disadvantage of the Prosecution. I might indeed add much to that Narrative were I not prevented by the rules of Discipline. The *Bombay Gazette* evinces in what a light manner he makes his assertions, by admitting that he has had no communication on the subject with any person in the Queen's Royal Regiment. How then can he take upon *himself* to say that the narrative you have published is most awfully mutilated? Surely when he makes so bold and wholesale an assertion to the public, he should be required to produce his proofs. He should state whence his information is derived? But I can see through the object of the writer in the *Gazette*. It is plainly in order to get me to commit myself. It is not with the honest intention of eliciting the truth. He protests against the manner in which these proceedings have been published. Who cares for his protest? Shall a man be allowed to protest against the real truth? He declares they are *not* the proceedings. I admit what all men must know, that they are not the statement forwarded to the Commander in Chief, but they certainly appear to be a very correct account, excepting typical errors, of what did actually pass at the trial, as can be ascertained by enquiring about the same from the fourteen members who sat on the trial. These are the proper persons to declare the untruth of any part of the narrative which cannot be affected by the idle assertions of your cotemporary. You may Sir, rest assured that if that narrative has been mutilated, it has not been "awfully," but on the side of moderation and sobriety of views. Mr. *Gazette* proceeds to say that only one person could have furnished those remarks and notes. Why does he not point out that person? Again, "As they have been interpolated so may they have been mangled." Now, Sir, Mr. *Gazette* takes you up for want of logical deductions. What think you, or what will think the public of such a curious deduction as the above? It is in other words precisely this:—Let a man tell his own story in his own way, and then call him a liar for his pains, not because he told lies, but because he had no right to tell his own story in his own way. The *Gazette* proceeds Sir, to acknowledge the honesty of your intentions: make him a present of the compliment. But he has sillily proceeded to qualify it by remarking that you have wisely refrained from adducing one single argument in my favor. Why I do think that after the production of so voluminous a narrative, any further argument on your part would have been an act of supererogation. However with your conduct, and the comments on such, as contained in the *Gazette*, I have nothing to do. I am simply concerned to defend myself from slander. Here again is some of the "logic" of the *Bombay Gazette*. "If there be none ("Defence") Lieut. Pilfold should have refrained from publishing the proceedings". Then is it necessary to produce a speech in defence in order to prove the untruth of an accusation? Look to the evidence—It is fully sufficient for the purpose of refuting the charge, and the decision of fourteen men has so declared. Mr. *Gazette* says that if I had made no speech in defence I should have refrained from publishing the proceedings—How logical this argument! But I would ask, since he admits he had no communication with the officers of the Regt. on the subject, how does he know that those proceedings were published by me and if he does not know, how does he dare to assert it? Does he go as usual, upon mere guess? He proceeds to say that it is difficult to separate Question and Answer from the "innumerable" remarks and notes with which they are interlarded—Sir, this is rather your look out than mine; but I would observe that from the narrative which you have printed, it does not appear to me that there is any difficulty in separating the evidence from the remarks and notes adduced thereon. Mr. *Gazette* then repeats that what you have published *are not* the proceedings of the Court Martial. He thus evinces his little knowledge of the meaning of the word "Proceedings." But he may rest satisfied that the narrative is biassed on the part of moderation only. Proceedings are mere acts, the same were related or narrated, and it does not appear to me that in relating a set or series of evidence on a trial, the relater is bound to go by the particular writings of any particular person, as for instance a "joint prosecutor" as Captain Hughes acknowledged himself to be. Mr. *Gazette* proceeds to say that the purpose of the publication will be thwarted. In reply I have only to say that if it were possible to thwart truth and substitute falsehood, and pawn the same on a discerning public, then would it be possible to thwart the objects with which you appear to have been actuated in publishing the narrative. Mr. *Gazette* next says that the publication has conferred a favor on Lieut. Col. Brough. I feel that I have no right to discuss such a subject in a public paper. Nevertheless I cannot see how the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, ventures to assert that I could not have sanctioned any thing more likely to lower my character in public estimation. He proceeds to remark that notoriety is the reverse of offensive to me. He is mistaken. He next calls me a falling man. Honest men may have their trials in this life but they never fall. But I have wandered widely from the object with which I commenced this letter—My object was not to canvass the Court Martial narrative; but to repel the scurrility of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in respect to my general conduct for a number of years. Now the remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* on this point evince that he has had communication with some person in the Queen's Royal Regt. on the subject. Else how does he know I am a Lawyer Officer? Or that I am on bad terms with any of the officers of my Regt.? Or that I have a bad temper and a litigious disposition? Or that I was continually breeding party feeling? Or that I was the persecuting party? Or that I have the extraordinary knack of annoying those with whom I come in contact? How does he know that I am likely to come out scatheless from this my recent third trial? The Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* well knows that in mooting such subjects instead of confining himself to remarks on the matter actually published, he was actuated by no honest intention: for to reply to them—were that his only object—would be to commit myself in regard to what is termed discipline. It is a very lame method of defending charges or repudiating a defence, to set to work with pulling a Prisoner's character to pieces, and accusing him of ill conduct for a series of years. However, a discerning public must see through such an attempt, and *trace it to it's source* The whole gist and tone of the *Gazette's* remarks is quite obviously to divert the subject, and turn an investigation as to particular matter into one as to general subjects: and I feel myself most difficultly situated by the conduct of that Journal; since, while his vituperations may be believed by unthinking men if allowed to remain unrefuted, on the other hand I cannot enter into any refutation without rendering myself amenable to charges for breach of Discipline. However I shall revert to the subject, in a manner which neither the *Bombay Gazette* nor the person who led to the penning of the article in that journal may exactly wish. I hope you will oblige me by publishing this letter.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. R. PILFOLD, Lieut.
2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.

Ahmedabad, 26th April 1842.

BOMBAY CABOOL FUND.

Subscriptions previously Advertised	Rs. 16,723 0
Additional Subscribers	
Lieut Col W D Robertson	100 0
Capt. A P. LeMesurier	50 0
Cornet F. Oldfield	15 0
Major B. McMahon	150 0
W. Leggett, Esq Civil Surgeon Poona	40 0
Lieut. C. M. Barrow	20 0
Lieut. D. Davidson, Supt. Nasick Survey	25 0
James Agarloor, Esq	50 0
Spencer Compten Esq	50 0
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J. B Egan, Esq	30 0
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W. Birdwood, Esq, Civil Service	50 0
E. Lyon Esq	25 0
R. Y. Bazett, Esq. Civil Service	50 0
John Parsons, Esq	25 0
James McAdam, Esq., M. D	150 0
Rev. J. Stevenson, D. D	50 0
A. J. M. B, (per Frith and co.)	100 0
Aurungabad Subscription as per list	1,581 3
Total	2,781 3
Grand Total	19,503 3

Aurungabad Subscription List.

Brigadier Bagnold	500 0
Major Freeman	100 0
Captain Hampton	100 0
„ John Doveton	100 0
„ C. A. Stewart	100 0
„ W. K. Lloyd	100 0
„ Swinton	150 0
„ Patterson	100 0
„ Fair	50 0
„ Marland	100 0
Lieut Howorth	100 0
„ Abbott	100 0
Dr. Laing	100 0
Dr. Young	100 0
Mrs. C. A. Stewart	50 0
Total Rs..	1850 0
Or Bombay Rupees..	1581 0

Subscriptions Received.

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Gentlemen are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

HENRY L. ANDERSON, Civil Service, Secy. to the Committee.

May 6th.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE,—APRIL 27.

THE VICTORY AT JELLALABAD.—We have no letters from General Pollock's force of a later date than the 12th, which we gave in our *last* Extra, and though we have nothing tending to confirm the report of the junction of the two forces, it is most satisfactory to be able to present our readers with a long letter from one of our "old original" Correspondents at Jellalabad, which arrived this morning; no date is given with the letter, but, we suppose, it must have been dispatched about the 12th or 13th instant. It gives earnest, however, of a continuation of the very interesting correspondence, which we have already been favoured, and which, we need not say, is most acceptable. The observations relative to the destruction of the camp deserve particular attention at this time, as the papers which might have been found there, would probably have thrown much light on the history of the capitulation, and all the events connected with it.

"On the 7th April at ¼ to 5 A. M., the Kabul and Peshawur gates of Jellalabad were thrown open, and from the former issued 1450 Infantry and Sappers, while from the latter passed the six guns of No. 6 Field Battery, followed by the Squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry and Ressallah of Captain Anderson's Horse. The Infantry formed in three columns at quarter distance, the right under Captain Havelock, consisting of 450 bayonets, and the centre and left columns of 500 each under Colonels Dennie and Monteath. The guns and the Cavalry passing round to the South of the Fort, brought the head of their column in line, with the columns of Infantry, and, at daylight, all advanced to the attack of Mahomed Acbar's camp, two and a half miles west of the town.

It had been arranged that the force should move straight upon the camp, avoiding or disregarding all petty fortified posts intervening, as these must, of necessity, be evacuated the moment Acbar should be forced from his position, and his camp be captured. Had this simple plan been adhered to, a most brilliant victory would have been gained without loss, but, alas! General Sale, in defiance of all advice, departed from it, and caused the loss of Colonel Dennie, and ten men killed, as well as one Officer, and forty men wounded, besides placing his whole force in danger of suffering a total defeat.

We had scarcely moved 800 yards from the Cabul gate when a few men, in a petty fort considerably to our right, opened a fire on the column and General Sale immediately ordered the 13th Light Infantry and the guns to halt and breach the contemptible place. The other columns advanced and thus, e'er twenty rounds had been fired, the force was divided into two portions one of which without any guns came in contact with the enemy's Cavalry while the Commanding General instead of being at his place at the head of the column was engaged in a paltry affair in which he totally failed, and in which success could have in no way contributed to the accomplishment of the main objects. Colonel Monteath having sent back to say that he was about to be attacked by the Cavalry, the guns were allowed to desist from their useless employment, and to proceed at a gallop to the front, and a little firing repulsed the Goles of Acber's Sowars, but not until Captain Havelock's column had twice formed square and repulsed the charge of some bodies of horse. After this all went right; the Troops advanced steadily; the enemy were dislodged by the guns from every position, and at length Acbar saw the garrison which he had so long beseiged in vain about to rush upon his own camp. At 800 yards we received the fire of three guns which did little mischief and were soon silenced, and then for the last time the advance sounded, the enemy retired and the skirmishers and guns passed through the camp, followed by the 3 columns of Infantry while the Cavalry, taking a course to the left, approached the rear of the retreating sowars, but were unable to charge them owing to the badness of the ground. The guns, forming beyond the camp maintained a steady fire until the sowars were beyond the range of the shot. They went off without a halt towards Lughman; our victory was complete and we were in possession of a large camp containing 4 pieces of ordnance (*) and much valuable property.

In the arrangements made before we started, when so complete a victory was not anticipated, the destruction of the Camp by fire had been provided for, but now that the whole valley was clearly at our mercy, many people begged the General to remain on the spot and to secure all property that was likely to be useful; but nothing could induce the General to agree to so reasonable a proposal; he set fire to every thing and moved off as soon as the ordnance had been secured and prepared for transport to the town. We thus left, in a tent, which formed the key of Acbar's position, all the ammunition belongiong to the guns, and the place of deposit was only discovered next morning by mere accident after all the powder had been removed. The shot, shell and canister, in all 640 rounds, with a few other heavy stores were brought to the park in the morning of the 8th and proved a welcome addition to our stock of ammunition.

(*) One 6 Pounder and one 12 pounder Howitzer of the 1st troop 1st Brigade, 1 four and two 5½th inch Howitzer of the Mountain train, 1 heavy brass 6 pounder dismounted.

The loss of the Enemy was not great, 100 men killed or drowned in the river, and double that number of wounded, may be considered a moderate and fair estimate; but the moral effect is wonderful. Acbar's name as a Commander was very great and his utter defeat, by a mere remnant of the force which the Afghans thought they had completely broken, will strike such a panic into the people at Cabul, that General Pollock might march there without opposition. Hundreds of unfortunate sepoys and Camp followers of the Cabul Army have been released from captivity by the victory. All the villages, from the Khyber to Gundamuk, have been deserted by their inhabitants; Acbar and Mahomed Shah Khan have fled to Tugao; Azeez Khan and Gool Mahomed have taken refuge in the hills; supplies pour into the market from the left bank of the river, and, as the communication with Koncor is no longer closed we shall obtain grain in abundance from that valley and from Bajore.

Had the camp not been fired, we should have obtained not only some valuable property, but some important Political documents; a letter from Shah Soojah to Azeez Khan, encouraging the latter to besiege us has, I believe, been found. One from the native officers of Anderson's horse to Mahomed Acbar also convicts the writers of the basest treachery towards us.

It is feared that all Akbbar Khan's captives have been taken to Tugao, where Mahomed Shah has some tents, but I trust that General Pollock will be able by negociation to obtain their release. To pursue them would destroy all chance of their liberty, as Mahomed Shah declares he will run from hill to hill, and even carry his prisoners beyond the Caucasus, rather than allow them to be taken by force.

At Kabul, Shah Soojah has been murdered by a son of Zemaun Khan (the man whom the rebels made King), but Futteh Jung is on the throne, and the Barukzies cannot successfully contend with him.

We hear dreadful accounts of the Garrison of Ghuzni. All our men are anxious to march to Kabul to avenge their comrades, but we much fear that General Pollock's instructions will not allow him to make the movement.

P. S.—The last report is, that on the murder of Soojah, Futteh Jung threw himself into the tent of Mahomed Khan Beyat, that Ameenoolah Khan of Logar seized the Bala Hissar and proclaimed Futteh Jung king, while the people of Cabul proclaimed the murderer. At length it was agreed that a third person should hold the reins of Government, while Futteh Jung should march with a force to expel the English from Candahar, and the other scoundrel should bring an army to assist *Acbar against us*. Acbar has taken the prisoners to Tezeen. It seems that Dad Khan, the Tugao Chief, refused to receive them. Acbar himself has gone with 300 horse to Cabul, where he will not greatly aid his party I suspect.

We are very happy to state, upon the authority of letters from Kurnaul, that a communication from Jellalabad has been received from Cornet Wrench 5th Cavalry, who was supposed to have perished; this gives us the hope that other survivors of the unfortunate corps may be eventually discovered.

AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 30.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL POLLOCK AT JULLALABAD.—General Pollock reached Jullalabad on the 16th instant. He had not been interrupted during his last three marches, but we have no particulars of his progress or of his impressive meeting with the gallant Sale. We hope by our next to be in possession of some.

The last defeat of Akbar appears to have been fatal to his cause and to have detached the Chiefs around Jullalabad from it. The death of Shah Soojah will further throw open the way to Cabool to us, but what steps are to be taken to restore the integrity of that country, now one scene of disorganization and disorder, it is difficult to say. General Pollock, it is now reported, continues his march to Cabool.

A treaty, has, it is rumoured, been entered into by Government with Dost Moohumud for the release of the Cabool prisoners. If this be true the end will be in all probability, the restoration of the Dost and the replacement of Cabool affairs on the basis they occupied in 1838. It is the only measure—however unpalatable—that will restore peace and order to that country, and we dare say, Lord Ellenborough has moral courage to give it effect.

SAUGOR AND BUNDLEKUND.—Captain Ralife, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, whose death we noticed in our last, was killed whilst leading his men against the insurgents who occupied a hill-fort called Narbut situated near the border of the Saugor and Bundlekund districts. The detachment sent against these rebels was so small that the enemy determined to try their strength; and, although they were utterly routed and their fort razed to the ground, our success has not been unattended with loss. We now understand that orders have since been despatched from the Lieutenant Governor to the authorities at Jhansi, Seepree, and Saugor, to the end that "an overpowering force" should, without delay, assemble where the disturbance broke out; but a correspondent on the spot has put us in possession of the fact, not as yet officially reported we believe, that all the villains have left the open plain and taken refuge in the dense and almost impenetrable jungle which everywhere surrounds the range of hills, which separates western Bundelkund from Scindea's province of Chanderee. There no troops can possibly molest them. The known connection which subsists between these marauders and the discontented Chiefs in some part of Bundelkund renders it a somewhat questionable act of prudence to detach a single man of the Jhansi Legion from the towns and forts in the immediate neighbourhood of its cantonments. Indeed, to send any troops at this season of the year against an enemy who may be said to have "neither a habitation nor a name," who live in nooks and fastnesses where no foe except the tiger can affright them, can serve no useful purpose. It is certainly high time that our Government put a stop to the fantastic tricks of their pretty allies, tricks which are carried on as regularly as the earth revolves;—*Jignah* in the month of April 1840; *Chirgong* in the same month of 1841; and *Narbut* in 1842. It would be wise to ascertain how far these events arise from the political incapacity of the controlling local authorities. We do not mean to insinuate that there is a want of talent, supposing that to be confined to Judicial and Revenue

Editor with the help of a Wag at that place has found a Mare's Nest in the Post Office. The delivering Peons of the elevated region alluded to, were said to distribute Pork Circulars to the renovated Invalids, a feat which according to our Correspondent, Government commands them to perform, for any one who pays the prescribed postage.

Lastly a letter from the Post Master of Muttra has just been handed to us for perusal, in which he denies and apparently disproves the charge of sending one of the last Overland packets to Delhi, by the circuitious route of Meerut. The Editor of the *Gazette* attributed to the Post Master such round about way of forwarding news, when sarcastically asking our gibing Correspondents if this too were a hoax. Whether it was so or not a statement accompanying the letter from Muttra enables us to perceive, that with all the improvements introduced by the new Post Master General of Bombay, he has not yet succeeded in reducing the number of dispatches of the Overland Mail, to one or two. No less than six days it appears were spent in packing and sorting his letters and papers, before they could be forwarded from that functionary's Office, on the arrival of the Steamer in April.

The 1st batch left Bombay on the 8th and reached Mutttra 16th.

2nd	9th	16th.
3rd	9th	17th.
4th	10th	19th.
5th	11th	20th.
6th	no date.	22nd.
7th	no date	22nd.

As it seems entirely left to chance whether letters for any person or any station, are dispatched from Bombay on the first or last of these six days, we cannot wonder at the complaints which still continue against the system. We notwithstanding hope for much from all Escombe's zeal and ability.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1842.

From the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 30th ultimo, we learn that General Pollock arrived at Jellalabad on the 16th April.

Calcutta papers to the 29th of last month contain no news.

From the Madras papers of the 30th ultimo, we learn that the sum subscribed at that Presidency for the relief of the distressed artisans of Paisley amounts to four hundred and sixty seven pounds.

Having published the proceedings of the Court-Martial lately held at Deesa on Lieut. Pilfold, we conceive it to be our duty, to call public attention to a letter which we have recently received from that officer, and which he has requested us to insert, as a reply to certain remarks, derogatory to his general character, which appeared a short time since in the editorial columns of the *Bombay Gazette*.

We would however strongly recommend Lieut. Pilfold not to allow the remarks in question to give him the slightest uneasiness. His acquittal of all the serious portions of the charges brought against him must, in the minds of all reasonable men, place his character, as an officer and a gentleman, above suspicion. The publicity which has been given to the proceedings of the Deesa Court, has enabled every member of the military profession to form a correct estimate of the causes which have led to the incessant persecution to which Lieut. Pilfold has been subjected.

This officer having avowedly come forward to defend his own cause, we feel confident that it could not possibly be in better hands than his own. Any lengthened remarks from us would therefore be superfluous. At the same time we deem it right to declare that the letter to which we are now alluding, and which will be found in a previous column, is the *first* communication which we have ever had from it's writer on the subject of his late trial.

Lieut. Pilfold is of course as yet ignorant of the results of the trial at Ahmedabad, where he is now in arrest; but from certain whispers which have been heard when floating on the sea breeze across the esplanade, we are pretty certain that the verdict was one of acquittal and that the Court have been directed to revise their finding. A Commander in Chief who is thus *constantly* at variance with the military Tribunals must either be very obstinate or have a wretchedly bad legal adviser. A reform in the Advocate General's department seems much required.

We beg to call the attention of the Chief Engineer to the conduct of the parties, whose more immediate duty it is to superintend the workmen now employed in widening the thoroughfare in Rampart row, by removing a portion of the slope which projects into the street directly in rear of the mortar battery. On the night of Sunday last a buggy containing a respectable European and two young children was upset, at the spot in question, in consequence of several large stones having been allowed to remain nearly in the centre of the road. Fortunately the accident was not attended with fatal consequences, though some very severe bruises were sustained. This escape, of the parties in the vehicle, without loss of life or fracture of limb, does not however in the slightest degree lessen the criminality of those to whose negligence the accident is to be attributed. We are surprised that a greater number of casualties did not occur, as numerous carriages generally pass through Rampart row between 7 and 8 P. M. after the conclusion of divine service in the Scotch Church.

The circumstance to which we have above referred furnishes another strong proof of the supineness not to say total inefficiency of the Bombay Police. Though the screams of the children must have been heard to a considerable distance, not a single sepoy made his appearance. Had loss of life resulted from the accident, there was no member even of the lowest grade of the municipal establishment present, either to summons a Surgeon, or to report the case to the Coroner. As it was, the suffering parties were left entirely to the care of those who resided in the neighbourhood or who chanced to pass at the moment. We trust the above observations will induce the magistrates to adopt some measures for immediately improving the present very inefficient though expensive system; in order that the police force may be rendered something more than a mere shadow, and become a real source of protection to the lives and property of the inhabitants of this island.

In the course of yesterday we were favoured with a copy of the Annual report, of the transactions of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the official year 1840 41. We have as yet been unable to take more than a very cursory glance at its contents—but even with this brief view, we were at no loss to discover that one of the most important portions of it's contents referred to the efficiency of the Pilot establishment at this port. The correspondence, between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government, on this head, appears to us to be well deserving of public attention. We have therefore lost no time in republishing it, as will be seen by reference to a subsequent column of this paper.

When we consider the value of the cargoes which are annually exported and imported at Bombay, it cannot but be expected that the mercantile community should take the deepest interert in the efficiency of the Pilot establishment, and on this account only the Government, as receivers of the harbour dues, are bound to use their utmost endeavours to meet the wishes of the members of the commercial and shipping interests. But when we further consider how numerous are the passengers who leave this port and arrive at it in the course of each year, it becomes obvious that the interest taken in the efficiency of the Pilot establishment cannot be confined to any particular class of the community, but must extend it's influence through all ranks of the community. There is scarcely a single individual, residing at Bombay or in it's dependent provinces, who may not reasonably expect that either some relative or some valued friend will embark or disembark in the harbour of the grand emporium of Western India. The question therefore of keeping up a proper establishment of Pilots at this port is therefore, in the fullest extent, a public question of the highest importance, and one in which every man should feel deeply interested.

The charges brought by the Chamber of Commerce against the Pilots in their letter to the Chief Secretary to Government under date 9th June 1841 are of a very serious nature. The Bombay Government in their reply to this communication affect to doubt the correctness of the assertions made by the organ of the mercantile community. We fancy public opinion will be strongly against the Goverument on this head. What inducement couold the Chamber possibly have for misrepresenting facts? None whatever. Neither could they reasonably have supposed that the Government would look to them to prove statements which were fully borne out by general opinion, and which though long in circulation had never been attempted to be contradicted. As usual the constituted authorities are reluctant to see long standing abuses too roughly handled, and on this account will we suppose be slow to remedy them. We do not therefore hope for immediate improvement. The probe having however been once applied and public attention drawn to the existing evils, they must eventually be removed. We certainly think that the most efficacious mode of securing the services of well qualified men as pilots, would be to increase their salaries; which are now far below the rate of remuneration attainable by men of possessing such skill in seamanship and knowledge of navigation as constitutes sufficient qualification for the situation of master or mate of a vessel in the country service. A due system of rewards by a gradual and well regulated scale of promotion, is one of the best stimulants to industry and attention: one of the best modes of improving the character of any service. For this reason we are glad to observe that the situation of 3rd assistant to the master attendant is to be invariably filled from the list of Pilots, and that there appears to be some vague idea of holding out the superior appointments of 1st and 2nd assistant as rewards for superior merit in the same department.

We are happy to announce that the Theatrical Committee, having obtained the sanction of Government to the plans and estimates which have beeen laid before the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, are on the point of commencing the building of the new Theatre. The site is on the North side of the New Grant road, and by measurement 300 yards to the *Westward* of the Mussalman Burying Ground. We mention this the more particularly, as we learn some persons, whom we cannot look upon as very warm friends to the undertaking, have been extremely busy in circulating reports, that the house was to be built close to the above cemetry; by this course raising objections to the site in the minds of those who would not take the trouble of visiting the spot to judge for themselves, and encreasing the difficulties which the Committee have had to encounter. The ground was the free gift of Juggonath Sunkersett Esq. and is made over by deed to the Committee in trust for the public for ever at a Barley corn rent. We doubt not it would have been more gratifying to these gentlemen could they have obtained ground nearer the Fort,—*inside* it was impossible: on the *Esplanade*, they were met by the Chief Engineer and the standing orders of the Garrison,—on its *verge*, the va lue of the land would at once have absorbed the funds at their disposal, and though they might have procured ground at no very heavy expence in the neighbourhood of the Club House, their limited means rendered it more adviseable to accept the free and liberal offer of the abovementioned gentleman, of *as much land as they required at the spot now fixed upon*. The situation itself is extremely centrical: about 2½ miles from the fort by the Girgaum road, which joins the Grant road nearly opposite the intended Theatre. To enable the Committee to form a suitable approach we learn that the Worshipful Bench have complied with their request for permission to remove the Parapet wall and to fill in so much of the dry ditch as may be found necessary. We trust therefore ere long to see the work making rapid progress towards its completion, and before the close of next cold season look to assist at the opening of our new Drury. The sum at present at the disposal of the Committee amounts to about Rs. 18,800,—this, being the amount mentioned in the Hon'ble Court's letter to Government as the surplus fund arising from the sale of the old Theatre, is all that this Government can disburse, but the Committee having been favoured by Government with a copy of the Accountant General's account with the old Theatre by which it appears that the surplus or balance in favour of the building is Rs. 27,300 instead of Rs. 18,800, have made an application which has been forwarded to the Hon'ble Court, requesting that this additional sum should be placed at their disposal which it is not doubted will be granted. But whether interest will also be allowed for the six or seven years that these funds have been in the hands of Government is not so clear. The plan for the interior of the house is a miniature of Drury Lane Theatre. The dress boxes which are to be surrounded by a roomy lobby will be calculated to hold 72 persons, the pit 65 and the gallery 200. The estimate for building the shell of the house is Rs. 17,906, and a contract has been entered into for something under. The fitting up of the interior is estimated at Rs. 9,892. Should the Committe therefore receive nothing from Government but the surplus of Rs. 27,300, a little assistance may yet be required from the public for scenery, stage machinery, &c. It was the intention of the Committee to have added a handsome saloon or assembly room to the building, and the plan includes one; but its cost is not estimated at present, nor is it to be built as their means will not admit of it, but should such an addition be at any time determined upon, ground will be left for it. In the mean time to render the building useful for other purposes than Theatrical, the Pit will be so constructed as to admit of being boarded over, to form with the stage a handsome Ball room. It is to be regretted that unavoidable delays have prevented greater progress in the building before the Monsoon than can now be practicable; but the foundations are *dug*, and the ground is already strewed with timber and building materials.—We shall watch it's progress with interest, and leaving the work to the able hands that have undertaken it most heartily say, FLORAT!

The remainder of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment will embark this morning for Europe on board the *Diana*. The detachment is commanded by Major Pottinger; a brother of Sir Henry Pottinger Bart. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy in China. When the Head Quarters embarked during the last wet season, an order, couched in the most flattering terms, relative to their conduct, was issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and never did any body of men better deserve the encomium passed upon them. The wing now on the eve of leaving Bombay was then at Aden, where it was quartered nearly a year and a half. During this time we are informed by those who visited the station that the conduct of the men was universally spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. We hear that the *Diana* is a very small vessel and that the accommodation allotted to the officers is far from what it ought to be. The soldiers will however be better off in comparison, as the height between decks is ample. Seven officers, one hundred and thirty seven serjeants and rank and file, with nine women will return to their native land by this opportunity.

Cholera we regret to say is still making fearful ravages in Bombay and is extending it's influence to the adjacent ports of the Concan. Of the Parsee caste alone, twenty individuals died on Sunday night in the fort and native town. We have extracted from the Calcutta *Englishman* a short treatise of the symptoms of Cholera and the most approved method of treating the disease. We trust a perusal of this will be found by our readers, to be not only interesting but instructive and useful. We have no doubt a strict attention to it's precepts will be the means of saving many lives, as much depends on the prompt administration of suitable remedies in the earlier stages of the disease.

Up to the moment of our going to press there were no signs of the approach of the *Cleopatra* with the Overland Mail. It would be idle to speculate on the causes of her delay more especially as we confidently expect to publish a Postscript in the course of the day; announcing her arrival and giving a list of her passengers.

From a Correspondent.

SUKKUR, 22D *April* 1842.—"A wing of the 19th Bengal Native Infantry arrived here on the 20th and the other is expected daily. Lt. Col. Sandwith of the 8th came in this morning from Shikarpore and has taken command of the Brigade. I suppose you know (as you must receive the intelligence direct from Peshawur) that Pollock's force has got to Jellalabad, but we have not particulars yet of the march. The wing of the 22d have not arrived, all the three Steamers are gone to fetch them. Thro' the indefatigable labours of Lieutenant Giberne, the Acting Engineer; the Barracks, Hospital &c. of the 40th Detachment in Bukkur Fort are now finished, and the large Barracks intended for Europeans will be ready in a few days. They are by far the best I have seen in India. We sadly want accommodation for the Native Troops, as the Huts they are at present quartered in, are so intensely hot that the men go down to the river side and sleep under trees during the day, also at night. It would not take a very large sum to erect permanent buildings for the Sepoys; and would render life, to these poor fellows, for five months in the year, much more bearable. The Indus has begun its annual rise, and fallen again a little. Major Outram is quite well, and all at present is quiet here. Should not a very large reinforcement of European Troops arrive from England shortly, for the purpose of being sent into Affghanistan and Scinde,—depend upon it, next cold season will see us out of the country —— Pollock's Force having joined Sale's, they are both to march on Cabool,—What to do, I don't know, now that Shah Shoojah's dead, except it is to create another Dooranee order, and set up another King—Time however will show My next communication will perhaps give you the gup on this head.—*Postscript to the Dawk Edition of last Friday's Courier.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

XXI.—*Letter to Government regarding the inefficiency of the Pilot establishment, and their answer.*

No. 85 of 1841.

To L. R. REID, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to request that you will be pleased to represent to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that they feel much anxiety and apprehension at observing the continued inefficient state of the Pilot establishment in this port.

2. Instances, they regret to say, have recently occurred, which clearly demonstrate the defective nature of the system of pilotage now pursued, and the absence of requisite qualification on the part of some of the members of the service.

3. On several recent occasions, Vessels have proceeded so far, before the pilot has reached them, as to have passed all danger, so that the only service performed by this officer was the selection of a berth, and the safe mooring of the ship, certainly by no means the full extent of his duty.

4. In entering the harbour during last month, the "North Pole," and "Louisa" had got close to the light vessel, and the "China" had passed the fair-way buoy some distance before the pilot boarded them; and the "Argyll" came in without any pilot whatever.

5. The instructions issued to the pilots, to which it is stated "implicit obedience is required", contain the following clause: "On a signal being made at the Light House, a pilot from Colaba will immediately proceed out to sea, and use his utmost exertions to board the vessel coming in before she is within or near the prongs."

6. The committee are not aware whether those orders are now strictly enforced; but they think, taking into consideration the late cases, that they can hardly be implicitly obeyed. In fact the pilot who had charge of the "China," in reply to an observation made by the commander of the ship, that they "were past all danger then," stated that during the S. W. monsoon the pilots never go beyond the Light House.

7. The recent unfortunate loss of the "Donna Pascoa" was owing directly or indirectly, to the negligence or incapacity of the pilot who had charge of her, and who ran her aground, in beautiful weather, at broad noon-day.

8. This, it may be said, is but a solitary instance, but the Committee are sorry to state that a great want of professional knowledge, in bringing vessels into the harbour among the shipping, is frequently exhibited by the pilots, and has often been observed and remarked upon, by different commanders.

9. The Committee of course do not extend their observations to the whole of the members of the pilot service: some of them, they have no doubt, are competent and efficient officers; but they cannot avoid expressing their opinion as to the incapacity of others.

10. To ensure the obtainment of pilotage by all vessels entering the port,—and to prevent delay to those outward bound, which at present frequently occurs, the Committee conceive that either the number of pilots should be augmented or the disposition of those now on the strength of the establishment be arranged in such a manner as that their services may be found sufficient. And in order that vessels may be always met by the pilot before they have advanced so far as to have no need of his assistance, they would suggest the strict enforcement of the rule quoted in a previous part of this letter.

11. So far, the Committee conceive, it is possible at once to increase the efficiency of the service; but unfortunately, the means of rendering it really and perfectly efficient are much more difficult of attainment. They allude to the employment of respectable, competent and industrious individuals as its members.

12. The great obstacle which at present stand in the way, is found in the want of adequate inducement to such individuals. The pay of a pilot is small, and he has prospect of but little advance or promotion. For this reason the service is seldom entered by able and respectable men, never by those who can obtain remunerative employment elsewhere.

13. Were a different mode of payment adopted, the pilots receiving some remuneration for each ship brought in, in addition to fixed salaries, and were the promotion made regular, and the Senior pilot for the time being rendered eligible to succeed as an assistant to the Master Attendant, the character of the service would, in the Committee's opinion, be materially improved; men of ability in their profession would, from the favorable prospects held out, be induced to enter it, and few complaints, they feel assured would, ever be made of its inefficiency.

14. So entire an alteration as this, however, would necessarily be a work of time, and it is on the subject of present exigencies that the Committee are now addressing Government.

15. They would therefore before beg most respectfully, and at the same time urgently, to suggest, that the present important juncture, the commencement of the S. W. monsoon, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will please to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some immediate measures for placing the pilot establishment on a more efficient footing. It would be altogether superfluous for them to represent the danger existing at this season of the year, the number of lives that are placed in jeopardy, the large amount of valuable property that is hazarded, on approaching these shores: they are satisfied His Honor in Council will fully appreciate the importance of the subject, and admit that there is good cause for now pressing the matter on his notice.

I have the honor &c.
(Signed) T. J. A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay,
Chamber of Commerce,
9th June 1841.

No. 1260.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 22d Sept. 1841.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date the 9th June last, relative to the Pilot Establishment of this Port, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Government having received reports from its officers, and given to the subject full consideration, is disposed to doubt the correctness of the facts on which the opinions and recommendations offered by the Chamber are grounded.

That vessels may have occasionally made their way into the harbour so far as to be past all danger before the Pilot reached them, is very probable, but it is the duty of the Master of the vessel to leave to for the Pilot; if the Master chooses to run in without waiting for the Pilot, he is responsible for the consequences, and it is evident that with a strong flood tide and fresh breeze, any vessel that stands on must be far up within the limits of the harbour, before a boat can possibly get out over a lee tide. The Chamber has adduced the case of the "Argyle" as a proof of the general remissness of the Pilots; but the facts of that case could not have been correctly understood, when it was cited as an example. "The "Argyle" is reported to Government to have run through all in the night, to have got foul of the "Taptee," and carried, away the Jibboon, and to have then anchored on the Apollo spit, when at low water she must have grounded and been in much danger, had not the people of the Master Attendant's department, with great difficulty, hauled her off to the moorings, while her Crew were in a disgraceful state of disorder.

3. The conjecture of the Chamber that the Pilots' instructions are not implicitly obeyed is refuted by the Register kept in the Master Attendant's office of the boarding and other particulars attending the Pilotage of every vessel entering the harbour. A loose observation such as that attributed to the Pilot of the "China" deserves little attention, but the man (a most respectable and competent person) has been interrogated and distinctly denies the remark he is alleged to have made.

4. The Governor in Council readily admits that in the loss of the "Donna Pascoa" great blame was due to the Pilot, but this solitary instance is not sufficient to warrant the sweeping charge which in the 8th paragraph of your letter, the Chamber brings against the whole Pilot service, nor can the Government, in the absence of other and better proof, admit the asserted want of professional knowledge in bringing vessels into the harbour among the shipping. The defence of the Pilot service against this charge, may be allowed to rest on one certain fact, vizt, that there is not on record a single instance of a Pilot fouling a ship in taking up a berth, nor has a complaint on this point ever been preferred to the controlling authorities. It cannot be supposed that all the Pilots possess an equal degree of knowledge and of skill, but it is sufficient to know that no individual can be pointed out among them, who has proved himself incompetent for his office.

5. Three Pilots have, I am directed to observe, been added to the establishment, and others will be taken on probation when they can be obtained. The difficulty of procuring respectable, competent, and industrious men for this service, is very great, but the Government cannot consider this to arise from any want of proper inducement. If the pay be too small, it may be encreased provided the mercantile community will consent to a corresponding encrease in the Pilotage fees, but as the pay of a senior Pilot is equal to most small commands, and superior to that of the mates of private ships, it can hardly be admitted to be too low. Were the inducement not adequate to bring men to the service, neither would it be adequate to retain them there; yet it is found that during the last seven years only two instances have occurred of a Pilot voluntarily leaving the service, although they are bound to it by no other tie than that of character and talent. With regard to promotion the Chamber may not be aware that the 2d and third assistants to the Master Attendant have risen from the grade of Pilot, and that the situation of 3d assistant was created purposely for the encouragement of this class.

6. In conclusion I am to observe that Government is ready to adopt any measures for the improvement of the Pilot service, which may be practicable, and calculated, in the judgement of sound professional men, to effect the object in view; but the most efficient Pilot establishment that can be created will not avail to avert such calamities as have occurred, and will inevitably occur again, unless care be taken that competent persons are selected for the charge of vessels frequenting this Port. I have the honor &c.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Govt.

No. 149.

To

Lieut. Col. Melvill, Secretary to Govt.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, being an answer to mine of the 9th June last, on the subject of the inefficient state of the Pilot Establishment in this Port.

2d. This communication having been circulated among the Members of the Chamber, the Committee have been requested to say a few words in reply.

3d. With regard to the general observation made in the first paragraph, the Government "is disposed to doubt the correctness of the facts on which the opinions and recommendations offered by the Chamber are grounded,—and with regard also to those subsequent clauses in which the different presumed inaccuracies are particularised, the Committee desire me to request that you will be pleased to submit to the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the facts brought forward in their representation were collected from the oral testimony of several Commanders of Vessels then in Bombay, at whose solicitation, chiefly, they were induced to address Govt.; but that a period of three months having since elapsed, and these parties having quitted the port, there is no present means of verifying their statements. Had the Committee entertained the slightest anticipations that the truth of their informants asseverations would be questioned, they would certainly have availed themselves of an offer,—spontaneously made by the Commanders—to record the circumstance of each case in writing; but the possibility of such a contingency never occurred to them; and they are thus left exposed to the imputation of having made imaginary grievances the subject of complaint, while they have not the means of proving that those grievances were considered to be real and substantial ones by the parties by whom they were immediately felt. Standing in this position all they can do is to assure the Honorable the Governor in Council that had they not placed implicit reliance on the correctness of the information obtained, they would never have employed it as the basis of asseveration impugning the efficiency of a public body.

4th. In reference to the fourth paragraph of your communication, wherein it is stated that the Chamber, on the strength of a solitary instance—that of the loss of the "Donna Pascoa"—had brought a sweeping charge of incapacity against the whole Pilot service the Committee must, in justice to themselves, remark, that they by no means rested their complaint solely on the instance alluded to, but had other, and more general grounds, (which they stated) in the want of professional knowledge frequently exhibited by the Pilots and reported by Commanders of Vessels; and that, so far from the charge being a *sweeping* one, the 9th clause of my letter of the 9th June distinctly declared that they "of course did not extend their observations to the whole of the Members of the Pilot service: some of them, they had no doubt were competent and efficient officers, but they could not avoid expressing their opinion as to the incapacity of others." These points would appear to have been overlooked by Government.

5th. The Commitee are sorry to find that the want of proper inducement is not considered to be a cause which prevents respectable, competent, and industrious men from entering the Pilot service; and that the justness of their opinion as to the pay of the Pilots being too small is so strongly questioned. Government having alluded to the encrease of the pilotage fees, as a necessary measure, should the salaries of the Pilots be raised, it may be observed that the Committee do not believe any objection would be made by ship owners to such an augmentation were it really required, but that, on the contrary, any additional expence would be cheerfully borne when known to be the price of an essential improvement.

6th. The Committee have never lost sight of the important consideration noticed at the conclusion of your letter. It is not long since they specially addressed the underwriters at home on the evils resulting from incompetent persons being placed in charge of Vessels trading hither, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the attention of those interested has been drawn to the necessity of adopting some step to remedy this serious defect in our shipping system.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) T. J. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

Bombay,
Chamber of Commerce,
12th Nov. 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

GOVERNOR OF GOA.—Another of the revolutionary changes, to which the Portuguese Colonies have, during some years, been subject, has taken place at Goa. The Governor Senhor de Lima has been compelled to resign. The causes of this act are thus stated.

It appears that the Governor of Macao, having in consequence of the disturbed state of the affairs in China, asked for additional Troops. The Governor of Goa, in whom is vested the supreme power over all the Portuguese Colonies in the East, expressed a wish to send thither a portion of a Battalion of Europeans, whose presence in Goa was disagreeable to him. In order to get completely rid of them, he named their Chief Officer Major Mascarenhas to the situation of Governor of Timor, whither all those Soldiers of the Battalion, not required at Macao, were ordered to proceed. The Battalion embarked on board the Corvette *Infante Regente*, but soon exhibited the most unruly disposition, and declared that they had been enlisted to serve in India, and not in China or in the savage Islands. Their insubordination induced the Officer having command to come ashore, to impart the intelligence to the Governor de Lima.

Upon the departure of that Officer, the Soldiers seized the boats of the Corvette and went also ashore. Confusion ensued: other Troops were called on to move on Pangim in order to quell the Mutiny; but after various parties, and a long deliberation on the part of the Council, the Governor de Lima, against whose life some threats were stated to have been uttered, becoming highly alarmed, thought proper to resign his post. Another Governor *ad interim* has been named in his stead; all was said to be tranquil at Goa at the time of the departure of the last Mail. Senhor de Lima embarked with his family on board the Corvette *Infante Regente*, and is now coming to Bombay, with the intention of proceeding to Europe.—May 9.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT,—APRIL 26.

(*Before Sir J. P. Grant.*)

MURDER.—Augustine Maximo alias Francisco Maximo was this day indicted and tried for the murder of one *Vincente D'Cruz*. It appeared from the evidence of two of the witnesses named Monte Domingo and Christopher D'Cruz, that the prisoner had on the morning of the 23rd of *February* brought a Nepaulese knife from the Tichittah Bazar and that on the evening of the said day, he in an agitated state; entered the house of Monte Domingo, and asked for the deceased; they told him deceased had gone out. He then went home and was followed by witnesses. About 5 minutes afterwards while they were yet standing in the street opposite the prisoner's house, the deceased came up to them, they told him what had transpired and berged of him to go home. They had hardly given him this advice when the prisoner rushed out of his house and stabbed the deceased with the Nepaulese knife. The deceased was carried to the College Hospital, where he lingered till the 25th. The Jury retired about 5 o'clock

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and in about a quarter of an hour returned a verdict of *guilty*. The Judge after a very impressive address to the prisoner in which he strongly recommended him to make his peace with God; passed the sentence of death upon him. — *Englishman, April* 28.

EXECUTION.—Early yesterday morning, the unfortunate man Antonio Maximo, upon whom sentence of death was passed by Sir John Peter Grant, on Tuesday last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, at the outside of the Great Jail. After his removal to the condemned cells, the wretched culprit evinced a sullen indifference to the untimely fate that awaited him—nor could the utmost endeavours of the Roman Catholic priest, who was unremitting in his attentions, awaken him to a proper sense of his awful condition. To those persons who addressed him, he invariably expressed himself to the purport, that he "could but die once, and it was as well to die by hanging, as by any other cause." The day intervening between his sentence, and the expiation of his crime, he was visited by several of his relatives and friends, and subsequently that hope of a respite, which, despite of his callouness, it was obvious he had all along cherished, was entirely abandoned, and he listened to the admonitions of his spiritual advisers with marked attention. The sacramental rites of the Romish church were administered to him on Wednesday evening, when the miserable man appeared more resigned to his fate, and acknowledged that the punishment awarded to him was just. Every thing being in readiness, the criminal, who displayed considerable firmness, was removed from the condemned cell at a few minutes after six, and shorty afterwards was launched into eternity. The body, after hanging the usual time, was delivered over to the surgeons for the purpose of being anatomized. A large concourse of people assembled to witness the degrading spectacle, among whom we remarked several Christian females, respectably attired! — *Hurkaru, April* 29.

MADRAS.

KAMPTEE *April* 18.—The whole of the Force was out this morning for General Parade and Guard Mounting in Review costume, subsequent to which two standards were presented to the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

The subscription for the Affghan sufferers amounts now, I believe, to more than two thousand rupees. A collection has been made at Nagpoor besides that at Kamptee.

The following Division morning order was issued, this day.

"*Kamptee, 18th April*, 1842.

D. M. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL R. HOME, C. B.

A Detachment consisting of a Brigade of Guns of Horse Artillery, a Squadron of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and 4 Companies of the 43d Regiment N. I. will be prepared to march to-morrow morning, fully equipped for Field Service, Lieutenant Colonel Watson to Command."

At far as I can learn that there is some disturbance going on in the Saugor Division, and for that purpose this Detachment takes the field.

The weather, sorry to say, is very oppressive; hardly bearable. Fever and headache are prevailing to a great extent.—Athenæum, April 28.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Catherine* has made an excellent passage, having been three weeks at the Cape. She left England on the 18th of December, reached the Cape 17th February, and left there on the 10th ultimo.

The following Men of War had sailed from the Cape for China.

Brigs *Siren* 18 and *Harelequin* 18; and the Frigate *North Star* 28, *Thalia* 46, and brig *Serpent* 16, were to leave for the same destination on the 12th or 13th ultimo. H. M. Ships *Belleisle, Apollo*, and Transports with the 98th, were daily expected at the Cape. H. M. Ship *Thalia* left England on the 6th of January, and some surprise was felt at the non arrival of the *Belleisle*; however, in all probability, having Transports under convoy and touching at Madeira, had retarded their passage.—Ibid, April 30.

H. M. Brig *Harlequin*, which left Plymouth finally on the 18th December for Singapore and China (having been obliged to put back twice in consequence of heavy weather in the Channel) reached Simon's Bay on the 18th of February, after a rather long passage from Madeira. The *Harlequin* ran to within *three* degrees of the line in *eighteen* days from Plymouth, but afterwards met with calms and light winds, which made her passage a tedious one. The *Harlequin* was to leave Simon's Bay for Singapore on the 2nd or 3rd ultimo.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF MR. SCOTT.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of James Scott, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Binny and Co. This sad event took place most suddenly and unexpectedly on Thursday night, after a brief indisposition of a few hours only. Mr. Scott was one of the leading members of the Mercantile community of this Presidency, and his untimely loss will be felt and deplored by a wide circle of friends.—*Spectator, April* 30.

The 17th Regiment N. I. from Vizagapatam, reached the Presidency on Tuesday last, after a warm but not unpleasant march, during which we are pleased to learn that but little sickness and only one or two casualties occurred.—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the Indian Press.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—Some days ago, we published a letter calling upon us to give the public a popular view of the disease called *Cholera*, and to say whether there are any premonitory symptoms, and if so, what those symptoms are, in order that they may be taken advantage of and thus enable every one to make an attempt to thwart the fatal ravages, which, it is just now making in India and its dependencies? The above is a question of great importance, and requires the closest observation as well as the most careful discussion; more so on account of its referring to a disease, the very nature of which, makes our blood rebel, when looking on its young and beautiful victims. There are some people who from motives which we confess we never could see the gist of, object to the discussion of medical questions in a daily journal; however, we shall risk the displeasure of the few for the purpose of serving the many; feeling assured the majority of our readers will think with us that, a disease, be it political or human, ought to have an *exposé* through the medium of the press; and in fact it is not only justifiable on the part of a journalist, but the performance of a duty which he owes to the public. On the above principle, and with the sole aim of benefitting our follow-creatures, we shall offer a few remarks on the nature, symptoms, and treatment of cholera; by which, we hope to be enabled to teach those who reside in the jungles, far away from medical assistance, not only the symptoms of the disease, but, to lay down such instruction as will enable them to procure, and apply, the best known remedies; *and at the same time to teach the people at large, the extreme danger attendant on treating with bravado, or neglect, any derangement in the stomach or bowels.*

The ravages which this disease is just now making in Calcutta, are truly lamentable. Selecting its victims with an impartial hand, it levels alike the high born and the peasant; throwing its poison with such fatal velocity, that within these few days we have ourselves lost some half a dozen old and well-tried friends; and God only knows who the victims of the forthcoming week may be. Its death-blows are so unsparingly dealt out, that, the hand which guides the pen to remedy the evil, may, ere the sun goes down, be paralized by its cold and treacherous shaft.

With the view of giving our remarks a practical aspect, and in order to render them as clear and distinct as possible, we shall divide this little treatise into three or four parts; commencing with the premonitory symptoms.

The word cholera takes its rise from *cholœ* bile, and *reo* to flow, signifying literally, bile flux. The above name was given to the disease, before we became acquainted with those facts, which would have induced us perhaps to call it by some other epithet, but the confusion attendant on the alteration of names in Surgery, or any other science warrants our foregoing the change, so long as we are able to distinguish the disease by the name it bears.

The premonitory symptoms of cholera, are looked upon by some as the disease itself; however, we think that all medical men will allow that, nine patients out of ten could be saved, if proper treatment were resorted to on the first appearance of a looseness in the bowels; and at the same time they must acknowledge that, when we call cholera symptoms set in, namely vomiting, purging, the evacuations having the appearance of rice water, prostration of strength, the sunken eye, and livid lip, that, not one in three recover. Judging then from the small percentage of mortality when the disease is assailed in its first stage may we not safely make a distinction between the first symptoms, and those which appear in cases of confirmed cholera? If this be allowed, we may call the appearance of a looseness in the bowels accompanied by distention of the stomach, a peculiar rumbling noise, slight giddiness, and a feeling of faintness, *premonitory symptoms*, which may, if not noticed medicinally, finally end in cholera. We do not, however, mean to assert that these symptoms are necessary to establish the disease, because, we have known people die of cholera without the appearance either of purging or vomiting; but happily this form of the disease is seldom met with. We think then as a general rule that, *if a looseness comes on, and the patient has occasion to answer the demands of nature more than twice within* 12 *hours, during the prevalence of Cholera, he should immediately have recourse to opiates and stimulants.* The best form of medicine in the first or premonitory stage and one now generally acknowledged by the principal medical practitioners in India, is, to take 10 grains of Calomel and two grains of opium, to be repeated after each evacuation, and, at intervals of half an hour, to take a desert spoonful of a mixture of two drachms of sulphuric ether, two drachms of spirits of ammonia with four fluid ounces of camphor mixture; in the mean time a medical man should be called in. In the event of pecuniary circumstances precluding the patient from the advantage of medical attendance at his residence, a palkee should be procured, and the patient make the best of his way to the nearest Hospital or Dispensary, where he may rest assured that the person in charge will be but too happy to render him every assistance. *

From what we have already premised, it will be seen that, the first symptom leading to cholera, is a relaxation of the bowels, it generally happens that the above symptom is followed by vomiting, and often cramps, or spasms of the stomach. This stage of the disease should be met with a poultice of Europe mustard, of a thick consistence, spread upon linen or leather about 6 inches by 4 and applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept there for two hours;—in case the vomiting continues an effervescing soda draught may be given, which often checks the irritability of stomach; however, it will in some cases of obstinate vomiting be found necessary to have recourse to prussic† acid which acts like a charm, and may be given in the following form with safety:—

Hydrocyanic Acid 8 drops
Spiritus Etheris Nit. or sweet spirits of nitre 3 drachms
Spts. Amon. Aromatica 4 drachms
Camphor mixture 8 ounces;

An ounce dose of the above every half hour, and the patient must continue to take the calomel and opium pills, when the stomach will bear them.

When the purging is very frequent, the stools watery and congee-like, an injection containing 4 ounces of a saturated solution of alum with 100 drops of laudanum, will be of service. When the extremities are cold, bottles of hot water or heated bricks should be applied to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, and mustard poultices to the calves of the legs; bearing in mind that, perseverance in administering the remedies is the only means by which the life of the patient can be saved.

Supposing then that the treatment thus far, succeeds, that the purging and vomiting are checked, and the patient doses off to sleep; care should be taken not to allow anything to disturb his rest; he should not be awakened even though the time arrive when he ought to take a draught or pill.

When the patient is low, with a cold wet skin and feeble pulse, powdered ginger should be well rubbed all over the body, and 20 drops of Liquid Ammonia or 10 grains of Carbonate of Ammonia should be given in a wine glassful of camphor mixture at intervals of half an hour until he rallies a little; it should be remembered that as soon as the purging and vomiting cease, the opiate should be discontinued as it has a tendency to affect the head and increase congestion, which is often the most dangerous symptom in this disease. The medicines should now be changed to blue pill 4 grains, camphor 3 grains, extract of colocynth 3 grains, the whole made up into two pills and given every 3 hours with the camphor and other mixture to allay the thirst and keep up the necessary degree of re-action, Sleep is now all that the patient wants until the following day, when he should take an ounce of castor oil and half an ounce of turpentine; but in slight cases 30 grains each of Rhubarb and Magnesia will suffice.

Care should be taken not to give purgatives too soon, for the diseased action of the bowels is not completely arrested, but only suspended from the torpor of the vessels induced by the opium, and the purging may be brought on again if the system has not been allowed sufficient time to rally; at least 24 hours should be allowed before the administering of any purgative.

We have been treating the disease, supposing every thing to go on well, but it frequently happens that congestion of the brain threatens the life of the patient; under these circumstances the symptoms are stupor, a turgid state of the blood vessels of the eye, *suppression of urine*—headache, distention of the abdomen, &c. in which case 2 to 6 leeches should be applied to each temple, calomel and colycynth pills of each 8 grs. given internally, followed by Castor oil and Turpentine, in two hours. The leeches should be applied night and morning for two days, and blue pill and colycinth &c. repeated every 12 hours until the symptoms above mentioned abate, a blister should also be applied to the nape of the neck, the head shaved, and cold applied to the bare scalp.

In fulfilling this our duty, we do not so particularly address those who may have medical men at their command, as those, who, from circumstances, distance from civil or military station &c. are precluded from this advantage;—yet, even those who have a regularly engaged family Doctor, may find the value of these hints; for instance, suppose one of a family to be taken ill in the night, it is possible, nay very probable that, their Surgeon may be away from home when called upon, and the loss of an hour or two would endanger the life of a near and dear relative.

Having now pointed out what we consider the best remedies for this dreadful disease, we have only to add that from the time symptoms of Cholera set in, the patient should be kept in a recumbent position, this is a point which must be *particularly* attended to, for the circulation during some of the stages of the disease is so extremely feeble, that, should the patient be allowed to sit up in bed, the whole of the blood will gravitate towards the lower extremities, fainting will come on, and in all probability the patient will sink.

In conclusion, we beg to say, that we have avoided as much as possible medical technicalities, the use of which would only tend to confuse the general reader for whose perusal these lines are intended; and in bringing our remarks to a close, we would wish to impress upon the mind of the infatuated Morisonians that the giving of those pernicious pills in cases of Cholera especially, amounts to absolute murder. Were we upon the Bench of Justice, we would applaud the jury that would pronounce the individual guilty of intent to murder, who, against the laws of common sense, makes use of this poisonous trash. We would further caution every one against the use of all drastic purgatives during the prevalence of Cholera, for we feel convinced that, every thing which tends to produce watery evacuations, assists in predisposing the body to take the disease. Great care should also be taken to avoid all derangements of the stomach and bowels, to keep good hours, and to shun excesses of every kind; remembering that, it is a common thing to hear of four or five people being cut off by Cholera, who the night previous were joining in the conviviality of the festive board: In fact the alarm has now become general, and so great is the mortality of our friends and acquaintances that, the common salute we meet with from all and every one, bears with it reports of disease and death.

One more last word. Remember that where purging occurs spontaneously during the prevalence of cholera the patient cannot go wrong by taking a dose of laudanum or an opium pill. He cannot under *any circumstances* materially injure himself by such proceeding, while on the other hand, the dose of opium may and in all probability will save his life if there be Cholera threatening.

The greatest possible care should be taken as regards diet, nothing but easily digestible food should find its way into the stomach, and the sudden change of temperature should be particularly avoided, for there cannot be a doubt that exposure to a cold draught of air at the time the body is heated, has been the cause of many casualties; and nothing perhaps would sooner dispose the body to Cholera than indulging in the above although apparent luxury, silently aims a deadly blow at vitality.—Englishman, April 27.

* When nothing else can be procured, sixty (60) to eighty (80) drops of laudanum in water or 2 grains of opium may be given after each evacuation.

† Prussic and Hydrocyanic Acid are Synonimous, and in order to guard against accidents, the prescription containing this acid should be made up at some respectable Druggist's shop—it is the dilute acid of the Pharmacopœia.

MAJOR E. D'ARCY TODD, K. L. S.

LATE POLITICAL AGENT, HERAT.

(*From Corbyn's Indian Review for April.*)

Elliott D'Arcy Todd arrived in India as a 2d Lieutenant of Artillery in May 1824. Served with the Foot Artillery at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-26; was attached to the Horse Artillery early in 1826, and continued with that branch until April 1832, when he was appointed by Lord Wm. Bentinck to the British Detachment serving with the disciplined troops of the Shah of Persia. Lieutenant Todd accompanied the late Colonel Pasmore to Persia, and was employed on various duties, civil and military, in different parts of that country, from 1833 to 1838, under Sir John Campbell, the Right Hon'ble Henry Ellis, and Sir Henry Bethune, to the last mentioned of whom he acted as Military Secretary. In 1836 he was promoted, by his late Majesty William the Fourth, to the local rank of Major in Persia, having the year previously received from the King of Persia the order of the Lion and Sun.

In 1838 Major Todd was appointed to officiate as Secretary of Her Britanic Majesty's Legation at the court of Persia, and in that capacity accompanied His Excellency Sir John McNeil to the Persian camp before Herat. From Herat he proceeded, in May 1833, to India, via Candahar, Cabool, and the Punjaub, with despatches from Sir John McNeil to the Governor General, who was then at Simla. In October 1838, Major Todd was appointed Political Assistant and Military Secretary to the Envoy and Minister proceeding with Shah Soojah to Cabool, and accompanied His Majesty from Loodiana and Shikarpore. Major Todd was afterwards employed as Political Agent with the Bombay Division of the Army of the Indus on its march from Larkhana, on the right bank of the river, to Candahar. Shortly before the Army left Candahar, en route to Cabool, Major Todd was appointed Envoy to Herat, and proceeded with several Engineer and Artillery Officers, and a supply of Treasure, to that city, where the party arrived in July 1839.

A treaty of friendship and alliance was concluded with Shah Kamran of Herat, and very great and substantial benefits were conferred by us upon that country.

The city of Herat, which had withstood a siege of nine months against an army of thirty thousand Persians, was reduced to a heap of ruins when Mahomed Shah retreated from before the place in September 1838.

The successful defence of Herat was mainly attributable to the valor and perseverance of our countryman, Eldred Pottinger, and to the spirit of endurance which he infused into the hearts of the besieged during a long and seemingly a hopeless struggle. There is no doubt, however, that, had the Persians been properly led, the place must have fallen.

A total want of unity of purpose and of interest seems to have been the bane of the besieging army. "Every man for himself" was the order of the day. There was no mind to direct, and no plan of combined operation was therefore pursued. Mahomed Shah only once visited the trenches during the nine months that the siege lasted.

Each Sirteep (Brigadier) and Surhun (Colonel) did what seemed best in his own eyes. An utter want of concentration of power marked the whole affair from its commencement, and to this circumstance may be attributed its disgraceful termination, for disgraceful it certainly was that a regular army of thirty thousand men, with fifty pieces of good Artillery, should have been kept out of Herat (a place in which half a dozen open breaches had been made) by a band of two or three thousand men armed with swords and matchlocks.

Little however but the bare walls of the city was left to the heroic garrison when the siege *was* raised. The inhabitants of the surrounding country had been swept off by the Persians, and the valley, for size one of the finest in the world, had become an uncultivated waste.

The mission under Major Todd reached Herat in July 1839: at this time there were not more than four or five thousand inhabitants in the city, and these were principally the Military retainers of the King and Chiefs. To bring back the people to their homes; to give them the means of cultivating their fields; to encourage trade; to conciliate the various Chiefs dependant on the Government of Herat; and to establish an useful influence in the country by every means in his power; were, the principal duties on which our Agent was employed. Major Todd has in his possession tesimonials which amply prove that his proceedings at Herat met with the unqualified approbation of his superiors, that he had a right, in fact, to consider that he possessed the full confidence of Government.

But in the defacto ruler of Herat, the Vuzeer Yar Mohomed Khan, Major Todd was far from finding a willing coadjutor in his endeavours to restore the country to prosperity. The nominal monarch, Shah Kamran, had long since sunk into a swinish state of slothful debauchery, and had ceased to take the slightest interest in the affairs of his Government, or the welfare of his country.

We have already, in our January number, alluded to the measures which Major Todd adopted on his own responsibility, with reference to the advance of the Russians against Khyva. The result of those measures was highly satisfactory in removing the plea of Russia for subverting the independence of a State lying on the high road to our Indian possessions, and commanding a magnificent river navigable to a spot within 250 miles of Cabool.

It would perhaps be difficult for Lord Auckland to point out more substantial benefit which has arisen from his Lordship's expedition across the Indus.

It was owing to Major Todd's successful efforts in behalf of Colonel Stoddart, when those of our Envoy and Minister at Cabool had failed, that our unfortunate countryman was released from his long and cruel captivity in the jail of Bokhara.

By February 1841, much had been done to restore the country to prosperity; the City contained nearly twenty thousand inhabitants; the surrounding villages had become re-peopled; about one half of the valley was under cultivation. Trade and Commerce were rapidly reviving; slave dealing had been abolished; and had it not been for the dread which the Vuzeer's character for cruelty and oppression inspired, and the apprehension which were generally entertained that he would not remain faithful to his engagements with the British Government, it might have been reasonably expected that Herat, ere long, would have again become, what it once had been, one of the richest and most flourishing cities of Central Asia.

On the retreat of the Persians the Vuzeer's funds were exhausted; no revenue could be raised by any of the ordinary modes of taxation; and, in order to replenish his treasury, he had recourse to the cruel but somewhat novel method of selling to his neighbours the Turcomans, the few wretched inhabitants that had escaped from the hands of the Persians. Men, women, and children, all, in fact, but the armed retainers of the Vuzeer, were seized and sold in droves to the Turcomans, whose licensed brothers resided in the city under the protection of Yar Mohomed Khan.

It is an interesting fact connected with Major Todd's diplomacy that when Captain James Abbott was at Khyva, the Khan, who is the temporal head of all the Turcoman tribes, asked our agent what would be the most acceptable present he could send to the Queen of England; and regretted that he had only horses and a few jewels to offer. Captain Abbott replied that Her Majesty was indifferently well supplied with jewels, and that there would be considerable difficulty in transporting horses from Khyva to London, but that the Queen of England, who had lately formed a friendly alliance with the Shah of Herat, would with pleasure accept, as a mark of the Khan's friendship, the liberation of some of the daughters of Herat, subjects of Her Majesty's new ally. The Khan immediately consented to Captain Abbott's proposal, and as many Heratees as could be found on the spot were set at liberty and sent to their homes.

Sir Richmond Shakespear, was also able to procure the liberation of some Herat slaves, who had been sold by their *friends*, and amongst them were two daughters of one of the Princes of Herat. But to return to the Vuzeer. Although the ruinous method which he had adopted of replenishing his treasury was suppressed by our interference, it was found impossible to persuade him that his own strength was in any way connected with the welfare of his people. Notwithstanding that he was amply supplied with funds by the generosity of the British Government, he allowed his retainers (consisting chiefly of a lawless band of about a thousand ragamuffins, dressed in imitation of English soldiers, and armed with musquets which had been taken from the Persians during the late siege) to levy contributions upon the inhabitants of the city and valley on every possible pretext, and thus the benefits which we conferred upon the people by giving them the means of repairing the damages which the country had sustained at the hands of Persians were constantly neutralised by the blind and perverse rapacity of Yar Mahomed Khan.

We could not perhaps look for gratitude from the Vuzeer in return for the favors which we had bestowed upon him, but it might have been expected that he would have preserved some outward show of fidelity to his engagements. The ink of our treaty with him was however, hardly dry, when he commenced intriguing with those whom he supposed to be our enemies, and, during the residence of our agent at his court, his conduct afforded ample grounds for the belief which generally prevailed throughout Afghanistan, Persia and Turkestan, that he was at heart inimical to our interests.

The circumstances which induced the mission to quit Herat in February 1841, have not yet been made known to the public; but we believe, that about the period of Major Todd's departure, the Vuzeer had glaringly violated his engagements with us by entering into intrigues, having for their object the formation of an intimate alliance with Persia, and the expulsion of the British from Herat. Our agent may have considered this a favourable opportunity for showing to the authorities of Herat that we were not to be thus insulted with impunity or that the British Government could not put up with the caprice and faithlessness of a petty chief whose very existence depended on our bounty.

But whatever may have been his reasons for taking this step, it is generally understood that before Major Todd's explanation of the motives which had induced him to leave Herat reached Calcutta, he was removed from office and remanded to this regiment.

Such is the outline sketch of the services of this officer on which we may be permitted to offer a few remarks.

When the observer of passing events saw that while the late envoy of Herat was being honored with every mark of distinction for his successful diplomacy and appointed to the most responsible posts, it would appear as in a fit of anger or a moment of disappointment the Government departed from its usual dignified demeanor by suddenly—as it did and without waiting for his explanation—remanding Major Todd to his regiment. We cannot otherwise than conclude that the council of the country had not on that occasion been guided by that deliberation which alone should direct its judgement in coming to a just and equitable conclusion. The Government ought to have known that nearer neighbours had just before demonstrated treachery and insult to its own representatives. Among states from whom we had reason to hope for marks of gratitude and fidelity to our rule.

It should therefore have been prepared for the result in the treatment Major Todd received in that den of men-stealers, assassins and murderers, for which Herat has been distinguished.

If the Government were ignorant of the character of the Heratees it was not to be expected that Major Todd should be alike wanting in that knowledge which he ably exercised and thereby saved the lives of the whole mission entrusted to his care.

Subsequent events have shown the sound judgment and discretion which regulated Major Todd's conduct, and which will, in the eyes of the world, elevate him to high rank in the corps diplomatique.

We allude to the massacre at Cabool! If there had been similar foresight and foreknowledge of the intentions and treachery deduced from the character of the people the dreadful massacre of the envoy and troops there might have been averted.

Some of our readers may not have heard that the treachery of the nations in the N. W. is so universally known from the Indus to Petersburgh as to have occasioned a popular proverb among the Russians.

But for the information of such who have not heard it, we will quote the account of its origin from the Courier de l' Europe, a Russian journal.

"The vast country which Europeans designate under the appellation of Independent Tartary, is divided into an infinity of petty Mahomedan states, subject to despots called Khans, Inaks, Ataliks and Beys. Amongst these states is reckoned the Khanat of Khiva, the ancient Kharesm, or Khooaresm, of which the capitol is also called Khiva, and is built on the borders of several canals formed by the Ooloo or the Amoo Durya—this river is the ancient Oxus and discharges itself into the lake of Aral. The country of Khiva is bounded by Bokhara, Khorassan and Russia; it is separated, from this last empire by the deserts of the Kirgish and the Turkumans. About sixty years it was believed that this country could furnish as many as sixty thousand fighting men, which enables one to make an approximate estimate of its population and its military forces.

Under the reign of Peter the Great, an envoy from Khiva appeared at the court of that monarch, and confirmed the report in circulation that the waters of the Ameo Durya brought some gold, coming from the mountain where this river has its source.

This circumstance determined the emperor in 1714 to have a fort constructed near the lake of Yany-cheff in Siberia, and to despatch from hence an expedition under Captain de Boukholtz of the guards, with a view of obtaining possession of the city of Yerket (Yarkund;) and collecting information, as much with reference to the gold dust as about the whole country.

Boukholtz's expedition was not successful. In 1716 the emperor nominated an Embassy to be sent to Sheer Ghaza, Khan of Khiva, Prince Bekowitch Teherkassky Capt. Lieutenant of Guards was appointed envoy extraordinary. His instructions, written by the Emperor's own hand, prescribed as follows:—

NOTE BY THE RUSSIAN AUTHOR.

Prince Bekowitch Teherkassky was originally from Circassia.

1st.—To examine the problem respecting the ancient course of the Amoo Durya, which as is known used to discharge itself formerly into the Caspian Sea, but which has been turned by the Oozbegs towards the lake of Aral, by means of dykes and canals.

2ndly.—To induce the Khan of Khiva to recognize the sovereignty of Russia.

3rdly.—To construct forts in convenient situations on the road, and above all at the mouth of the Amoo Durya.

4thly.—After having strengthened himself in the country he was to enter into relations with the Khan of Bokhara, by inducing him also to recognise the sovereignty of Russia.

5thly.—To send Lieutenant Kogine, disguised as a merchant from Khiva into Hindostan for the object of reconnoitring and opening a road for commerce, and to send another intelligent officer to Yerket, in order to make researches relative to the gold mines.

Such were the vast views of this great monarch on the countries which have just been mentioned.

Four thousand men were destined by the emperor to form part of this expedition. Besides Captain Lieutenant Kogine, who has already been noticed, some of the navy, two officers of engineers and two merchants were placed under the orders of Prince Bekowitch. The senate received orders to give them every possible assistance and to furnish them with credentials for the Khans and for the Great Mogul. All this was done with promptitude and without difficulty; which promised an undoubted success.

This great monarch would not acknowledge any difficulties nor think anything impossible in the completion of this great designs.

To execute the orders of the emperor, Bekowitch despatched the Moorza Tewkeliff. But this envoy was stopped by the Pasha of Astrabad, and it was only at the solicitation of Wolynsky, Russian envoy with the King of Persia, that he was restored to liberty and sent back to Asttakhan.

After having despatched Tewkeliff, Bekowitch marched for one month in the direction of the country of Khiva, he sent thither a third courier with a letter to the Khan, for the two first had not yet returned. He had already passed the borders of the lake of Aral and the ruins of the ancient Orgunj and there remained but a hundred and twenty versts to Khiva, when all of a sudden he was attacked by the Khivans, who came before him to the number of twenty-four thousand under the command of the Khan himself. Their attack was thrice removed, and they were as often repulsed and defeated; Bekowitch was rapidly approaching Khiva, which the inhabitants began already to evacuate with precipitation.

In the mean time they convoked a counsel of war in the camp of the Khivans, and one of the chiefs, named Doossan Bey, proposed to destroy the Russian army by stratagem and treachery. The Khan consented to this proposition and opened negotiations by making it known, "that he had commenced hostilities solely because he was ignorant of the real intentions of Bekowitch, but having learnt that he came only as a minister of peace on the part of the Russian sovereign, he hastened to excuse himself and to receive him in his states with every respect which was due to him; that it was with this object he sent his principal functionaries to him to arrange for an interview and ulterior conditions, and in the mean time, in order to re-assure the inhabitants, alarmed by the sudden appearance of his victorious army, he supplicated him not to enter the town with all his troops."

Unhappily and imprudently (not to use harsher terms) Prince Bekowitch allowed himself to be persuaded by these fine speeches, and soon afterwards accompanied by a very few people waited on the Khan, who had already re-entered his capital, the Russian troops remained under the order of Major Frankenburg, stopped on the frontiers.

No sooner did the Khivans perceive that they could seize the weak detachment of Bekowitch without trouble, than they shut the gates of the city, massacred all the suite of the Ambassador and forced him to write an order himself to his troops to give up their arms to the Khivan commissioners, for the purpose of taking care of them, whilst they had quarters with the inhabitants of the suburbs of the city.

Frankenburg allowed this absurd order to be thrice repeated, and it was only where his pusillanimous chief reproaching him with disobedience, threatened him with death as a traitor, that he decided to execute it, and perished with all the brave partakers of his unhappy lot. The Russian forces scattered and disarmed, could not defend themselves against the perfidious assassins, who massacred some, and loaded others with irons. Bekowitch himself perished in a most cruel manner, and his head was carried in triumph to the Khan of Bokhara, who nevertheless, would not receive this trophy, expelled the envoys, and having knowledge of the barbarity of the inhabitants of Khiva, demanded of them "If they were not cannibals and if they did not drink human blood."

Thus ended this disastrous expedition, which caused the fate of Bekowitch to become a popular proverb amongst the Russians. "He has deceived himself like Bekowitch!" of the number of those who had formed part of it very few had the means of escaping from the carnage or of returning to their country to give the melancholy details of what has just been read. Amongst these last is found Borodine, Chief of the Ooral Cosaques.

The Emperor, occupied at this time with a war in the north, and perhaps looking on Bekowitch's defeat as an act of justice in favour of the independence of nations, allowed the inhabitants of Khiva to enjoy in peace the fruits of their victory gained, moreover, not by the means of a courageous resistance nor by military stratagem, but by cunning treachery and by barbarous cruelty."

Here is the character of Khivans—of the Heratees and all the people to the Cabool river, and we have to congratulate the subject of our sketch that he had "*not deceived himself like Bekowitch.*" We have already in our Review for 1839 page 293 quoted from the Royal Geographical Society's Transactions the account of the route through the northern part of Persia in 1837 by Major D'Arcy Todd. It was a perilous undertaking, but successful—his survey is considered a valuable acquisition to our geographical knowledge of those countries. For this service and other highly distinguished conduct in the Persian army, he was honored by the Shah with the distinction of Lion and Sun and received the most flattering notice from Sir John McNeill.

Had it been other than the high estimation in which he was held by H. M. representative at the Court of Persia he would not have been selected for a still more adventurous and dangerous undertaking, namely, to proceed from Persia through Affghanistan to the Governor General of India, then at Simla, with important dispatches touching the rupture between the Persian and British Government and the disaffection manifested in the adjacent countries and had he not fully accomplished the object of his journey, as we have shown he would not have been selected by the India Government—as its fittest representative at the Court of Herat.

Major Todd would not have had opportunity to display that lucid policy and foresight to elect his own agents and carry out his own diplomacy. Had it not been for his skill he would not have suggested, and on his own responsibility, the release of the Russian and Heratee slaves at Khiva. It has been his policy, and strange to say his has alone succeeded; and yet with astonishment, we record the fact that he alone has been removed from the corps diplomatique.

From moral worth—for benevolence of disposition—unwearing zeal—tried abilities—knowledge of the Persians, Heratees, Khivans and Affghans and their language, we look around India and in vain can discover his superior. But the only reward he appears to be entitled to, for all his services, is to be shelved at Dum-Dum!!!

But we do the state a service when we develope in prominent colours the high diplomatic character of Major Todd, and plead as a matter of justice for the soldier and the man, British officer and the gentleman reparation for the marked indignity he has received while in the upright and conscientious discharge of his duty. We repeat, we do the state a service, because if reparation be not made, where is the member of the corps diplomatique who *will* not feel that he may not become the next victim if he execute according to the dictates of his judgment and a high sense of duty.

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